The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3519. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1863. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE MURFREESBORO BATTLE.

Three Days' Fighting and the Contest Not Yet Ended.

Tremendous Efforts of the Rebels to Crush Our Right Wing.

THEIR EFFORTS UNAVAILING.

Fierce Contest at the Centre and on the Left.

MURFREESBORO IN OUR POSSESSION

The Enemy Reported to be Driven Back Two Miles on Friday.

Arrival of Reinforcements for Our Troops.

SOME OF THE LOSSES.

[In consequence of several serious blunders of the telegraph, the circumstantial and graphic account of the great battles before Murfreesboro, published in Saturday's TIMES, was very much confused and impaired. A series of conflicts, destined to have so important a bearing on the course of the war, deserves a clearer chronicle, and we republish the letter of our correspondent, with the proper corrections, to-day.—ED. TIMES.]

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863.

I have just arrived from a terrific battle on Stone's River, in front of Murfreesboro, west side. It has raged with unremitting fury two days, and at last report was not yet decided. It is one of the most furious battles of modern times, sustained by both sides with splendid determination.

Gen. ROSECRANS marched from Nashville last Friday with about 45,000 effective men and 100 pieces of artillery, and skirmished all the way to the battle-field, the enemy resisting bitterly.

The whole of Tuesday was spent by our forces reconnoitering.

The enemy was found strongly posted with artillery on the bank of Stone's River, west side, his flanks resting on Murfreesboro, west side. The centre also had the advantage on high ground, with a dense growth of cedar making them completely. Their position gave them the advantage of a cross fire.

Gen. McCOOK's corps closed in on their left on Wilkinson's Pike; NEGLEY, of THOMAS's corps, worked with great difficulty to the front of the rebel centre, ROUSSEAU's Division being in reserve. CRITTENDEN's corps was posted in comparatively clear ground on our left; PALMER's and VAN CLEVE's Divisions in front; WOOD's in reserve.

A battle was expected all day on Tuesday, but the enemy merely skirmished and threw a few shells, one of which killed Orderly MCDONALD, Fourth United States Cavalry, not ten feet from Gen ROSECRANS. That afternoon the Pennsylvania Cavalry, on McCOOK's flanks, was drawn into an ambuscade, and its two Majors, ROSENGARTEN and WARD, were killed. CRITTENDEN's Corps lost four killed and 21 wounded that day, including Adjt. ELLIOTT, of the Fifty-seventh Indiana, severely. McCOOK's loss was about 50.

On the same day the rebel cavalry made a dash in the rear, on Lavergne, burned a few wagons and captured 35 prisoners.

That night dispositions were made to attack the enemy in the morning. After dark the enemy was reported massing near McCOOK, obviously to turn our right wing.

This corresponded with the wishes of Gen. ROSECRANS, who instructed Gen. McCOOK to hold him in check stubbornly, while the left wing should be thrown into Murfreesboro behind the enemy.

At daybreak on the last day of December everything appeared working well. The battle had opened on the right, and our left wing was on hand.

At 7 o'clock ominous sounds indicated that a fire was approaching our left. Aids were dispatched for information, and found the forests full of flying negroes and straggling soldiers, who reported whole regiments falling back.

Meantime one of McCOOK's aids had announced to Gen. ROSECRANS that Gen. JOHNSTON had permitted the three batteries of his division to be captured by a sudden attack of the enemy, and that it had somewhat demoralized our troops was obvious.

The brave Gen. SILL, one of our best officers, was killed; Gen. KIRK wounded, and Gen. WILLICH killed or missing, besides other valuable officers wounded.

Gen. ROSECRANS sent Gen. McCOOK word to hold the front, and he would help him; that it would all work right.

He now galloped to the front of Gen. CRITTENDEN on the left with his Staff, to order the line of battle, when the enemy opened a full battery, and emptied the saddles of the escort.

VAN CLEVE's Division was sent to the right, and Col. BEATTY's Brigade in front.

The fire continued to approach on the right with alarming rapidity, extending to the centre, and it was clear that the right was doubling upon the left. The enemy had compelled us to make a complete change of front on that wing, and were pressing the centre.

Gen. ROSECRANS, with splendid daring, dashed into the furious fire, and sending his staff along the lines, started BEATTY's Brigade forward. Some six batteries opened, and sustaining a magnificent fire, directly a tremendous shout was raised along the whole line, and the enemy began to fall back rapidly.

The General urged the troops forward. The rebels, terribly punished, were driven back fully a mile. The same splendid bravery was displayed in the lines and advance, though the enemy made formidable demonstrations on our left, while they prepared for another onslaught on our right.

Meantime, orders had been issued to move our left upon the enemy, but before they had time to execute them they burst upon our centre with awful fury, and it began to break. ROUSSEAU's Division was carried into the breach magnificently by their glorious leader.

The enemy again retreated into the dark cedar thickets. Again they essayed our right, and again we were driven back. By this time the number of our stragglers was formidable, and the prospect was discouraging; but there was no panic.

The General, confident of success, continued to visit other parts of the field, and with the aid of Gens. THOMAS, MCCOOK, CRITTENDEN, ROUSSEAU, NEGLEY and WOOD, the tide of battle was turned early in the day.

About 2 o'clock the battle had shifted again from right to left. The enemy discovering the impossibility of succeeding in their main design, had suddenly massed their forces on the left, crossing the river, or moving under cover of bluffs on the right, and for about two hours the fight raged with unremitting fury, to the advantage of the enemy for a considerable length of time, when they were checked by our murderous fire, of both musketry and artillery.

The scene at this point was magnificently terrible. The whole battle was in full view. The enemy deploying right and left, bringing up their batteries in fine style, our own vomiting smoke and iron missiles upon them with awful fury, and our gallant fellows moving to the front with unflinching courage, and lying flat upon their faces to escape the rebel fire until the moment for action.

Shell and shot fell around like hail. Gen. ROSECRANS was himself incessantly exposed. It is wonderful that he escaped. His Chief of Staff, the noble Lieut.-Col. GARESCHE, had his head taken off by a round shot, and the blood bespattered the General and some of the Staff. Lieut. LYLAN KIRK, just behind him, was lifted clear out of his saddle by a bullet, which shattered his left arm.

Three orderlies and gallant Sergeant RICHMOND, of the Fourth United States Cavalry, were killed, no ten feet from him, and five or six horses in the Staff escort were struck.

Between five and six o'clock, the enemy, apparently exhausted by his rapid and incessant assaults, took up a position not assailable without abundant artillery, and the fire on both sides slackened, and finally silenced at dark. The battle having raged eleven hours the loss of life on our side being considerable, and the terrific nature of the field comparatively limited.

Our casualty list that day, excluding captures, did not exceed perhaps 1,500, of whom not more than one-fourth were killed. This is attributable to the care taken to make our men lie down. The enemy's loss must have been more severe. But among our losses we mourn such noble souls as Gen. Sill, Gen. August Willich, Col. Garesche, Col. Miner Milliken, First Ohio Cavalry; Col. Hawkins, Thirteenth Ohio; Col. McKee, Third Kentucky; Col. Forman, Fifteenth Kentucky; Col. Kirk and Second Lieut.-Col. Shepherd, Eighteenth Regulars; Major Carpenter, Tenth Regulars; Capt. Edgerton, First Ohio Battery, and his two Lieutenants, and many more. No other Generals were hurt.

Among our wounded are Gen. Kirk, Gen. Van Cleve (so reported); Col. Moody, Seventy-Fourth Ohio, who established a splendid reputation; Col. Laraby, Ninety-Ninth Ohio; King, Fifteenth Regulars; Majors Foot, Rieker, Slemmer, Eleventh Regulars; Capts. Bell, Wise, Barry, McDonnell, Power, and York, and Lieut. McAllister, Fifteenth Regulars; Maj. Townsen, Eighteenth Regulars; Capt. Long, Fourth Regulars; Cavalry Lieut. McClellan, Miller, and Foster, Twenty-Seventh Ohio.

When the battle closed, the enemy occupied the ground which was ours in the morning, and the advantage was theirs. Their object in attacking us was to cut us off from Nashville. They played their old game. If McCook's force had held more firmly against HARDEE's corps and CHEATHAM's Division, ROSECRANS' plan of battle would have succeeded.

At dark they had a heavy force on our right, leading us to the belief that they intended to pursue. Their cavalry, meantime, was excessively troublesome, cutting deeply into our trains behind us, and we had not cavalry enough to protect ourselves.

The Fourth Regulars made one splendid dash at them, capturing sixty-seven, and releasing three hundred prisoners they had taken from us, recapturing five hundred prisoners of the enemy.

Gen. ROSECRANS determined to begin the attack this morning, and opened furiously with our left at dawn. The enemy, however, would not retire from our right, and the battle worked that way. At 11 o'clock matters were not flattering on either side.

At 12 our batteries received new supplies of ammunition, were massed, and a terrible fire was opened. The enemy began to give way, Gen. THOMAS pressing on their centre and CRITTENDEN advancing on their right. The battle was more severe at that hour than it had been, and the result was yet doubtful.

Both sides were uneasy, but determined. Gen. ROSECRANS feels its importance fully. If he is defeated he will be defeated badly, because he will fight as long as he has a brigade. If he is victorious the enemy will be destroyed.

The enemy seemed fully as numerous as we. They did not use as much artillery. Gens. JOE JOHNSTON and BRAGG were in command. Prisoners say they lost largely. Gen. McCOOK was brave to a fault, and self-possessed. He narrowly escaped death many times. His horse was killed under him, and he was severely hurt by his horse falling under him.

11:15 A. M.—No later tidings of to-day's battle. The rebels are destroying our wagon train on Murfreesboro' pike. To-night additional casualties have been received, as follows:

Killed.—Col. Stein, One Hundred and First Ohio; Lieut.-Col. McKee, Fifteenth Wisconsin; Col. Almonde, Twenty-first Illinois; Col. Roberts, Forty-second Illinois; Col. Walker, Thirty-first Ohio, Cavalry Brigade; Col. Harrington, Twenty-seventh Illinois; Capt. John Johnson, Fifteenth Wisconsin.

Wounded.—Gen. Rosseau, slightly; Gen. Wood, severely; Lieut.-Colonel 101st Ohio, badly; —— Cartin, 36th Illinois, commanding brigade; Capt. Oscar F. Mark, Acting Inspector-General of Thomas' Staff, severely; Capt. Douglas, 18th Regulars.

PARTICULARS FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

In the absence of later intelligence from Murfreesboro, we subjoin the special dispatches to the Philadelphia *Press*, of yesterday. They furnish some items of interest, although the statements made do not fully coincide with other reports:

BATTLE-FIELD, Wednesday, Dec. 31.

The enemy during yesterday harassed our rear with their cavalry, and captured some of our wounded men near Nolinsville. Rebel guerrilla bands attacked and burned our army wagons, ambulances, &c., and acted most outrageously, throwing the sick and wounded into the roads to die. Another supply-train has been captured on the Louisville Railroad by guerrillas. The enemy attacked us in force a second time to-day. The Second Division bore the brunt of the battle. Gen. KIRK was killed during this attack. The enemy worsted us terribly at first. Gen. SILL was killed, and Gen. WILLICH wounded severely.

The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment was captured, and the Sixth badly cut up. Many officers were killed or wounded.

We lost twelve guns from two divisions, and had twelve wagons of hospital stores destroyed. Our army was driven back four miles.

In the morning the whole army went through heavy skirmishing, on the march, with a loss of one hundred men, we taking six hundred prisoners and a battery. A large supply train was captured yesterday by a rebel brigade.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, Wednesday, Dec. 31—1 P. M.

The great battle of the war in the Southwest is now being fought here. It is raging furiously as I write. The entire line has suffered terribly this morning, and the loss on both sides has been heavy. The rebels held an advantage in position this morning, but are now suffering terribly under the galling fire of our destructive artillery, which was got into good position about noon to-day.

The forlorn hope of this army, comprising four regiments of Regular infantry, (including the Eighteenth Regulars, 2,200 strong,) and two batteries, lost all of their field officers, two-thirds of their line officers, and half of the enlisted men killed and wounded.

The Anderson Troop, (a Philadelphia regiment,) of Col. WYNKOOP's Light Cavalry Brigade, also suffered severely. Majs. ROSENGARTEN and WARD were both killed during a charge. The cavalry behaved and manœuvred under fire with the steadiness of veteran regular dragoons, and much of our success is due to this.

Gen. ROUSSEAU was wounded at the head of his splendid division, after making two bayonet charges, and fighting for nearly five hours. Gen. STANLEY is seriously wounded in the leg. Gen. PALMER is dangerously wounded.

BATTLE FIELD, Wednesday, Dec. 31—2½ P. M.

I have just returned from the front again, where Gen. ROSECRANS is directing the gigantic field operations of the day in person.

Gen. JOSEPH JOHNSTON directs the movements of the enemy in person.

About 1 o'clock Gen. THOMAS threw his entire *corps d'armée* against the centre of the enemy's forces, and breaking it, drove it back over a mile in great confusion. Rebels, killed and wounded, lay in heaps upon this ground.

Gen. ROSECRANS then ordered an advance of the entire line of his army in support of Gen. THOMAS, and we soon engaged the enemy at close quarters for the first time in the history of the rebellion. At one time Gen. ROSECRANS observed his troops wavering, when he dashed rapidly to the front, followed by his Staff. This *coup* created a tremendous enthusiasm among the soldiers, who rallied at every point, and drove the enemy for some distance with excellent results. Two of Gen. ROSECRANS' Aids were killed at the time by the explosion of a shell.

Gen. NEGLEY's division, with its excellent artillery, is causing great destruction among the rebels on the left of centre.

Gen. CRITTENDEN, with his corps d'armee, forming the left wing of our army, has gained the enemy's entrenchments, and is driving the rebels through the town, which is now in plain view before us.

The loss on either side has been very heavy. We have taken nearly 3,000 prisoners, and our loss is not near so heavy as that of the rebels. We are following the enemy up, and will drive him into Alabama before we give him any rest.

Gen. CHEATHAM, the greatest blower, and Gen. RAINS, of Arkansas, the handsomest man in the rebel army, are both killed and their bodies are in our possession. We have taken over fifty guns and seven stands of State colors.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 1.

This has been a tremendously bloody battle indeed. The enemy attacked us at daylight yesterday morning, believing us to be terribly crippled. Our right wing was hardly pressed, and fearfully cut up. The Pennsylvania troops all fought splendidly. NEGLEY's and ROUSSEAU's Divisions drove the enemy at every point before them.

The enemy at one time completely flanked our right, which was reinforced and regained its position. We gained no great advantage until yesterday afternoon. The fight lasted until 10 o'clock last night. It was renewed at 3 o'clock this morning, as amusement for New-Year's Day.

Several batteries were lost and recaptured by our regulars.

A panic reigned at one time, owing to a demonstration made in our rear by the enemy.

BATTLE-FIELD NEAR MURFREESBORO, Friday, Jan. 2—P. M.

Our army bivouacked on the same ground last night as that occupied by our forces on the night of the 31st ult. Our army gained some advantage in the battle of yesterday, but not without terrible carnage.

The loss on both sides can only be described as absolutely tremendous.

Gen. NEGLEY fought his Division all day yesterday splendidly, and lost very heavily in men, but saved his artillery. Gen. ROUSSEAU immortalized himself long before he fell severely wounded. He is set down as one of the great heroes of the battle. The enemy was heavily reinforced from some direction last night.

Maj.-Gen. McCOOK had his horse blown to atoms by a shell yesterday afternoon, and although severely bruised, soon remounted and rode to the front of his gallant division.

Gen. ROSECRANS, everywhere and at all times, exhibited great coolness and moral courage, exposing himself continually at critical periods. He gave orders incessantly, in a firm manner. The fight was renewed this morning with great ferocity. Gen. ROSECRANS collected his scattered troops and reorganized them last night.

To-day we have driven the enemy nearly two miles. The reserve brigades are getting into line as I write. Reinforcements are arriving, and Gen. ROSECRANS is determined to destroy the rebels at any cost.

All the houses in Murfreesboro and the neighboring villages are occupied as hospitals. We are sending many wounded men to Nashville by rail. Our arrangements for the care of the wounded are being completed, and every effort is made to make the sufferers as comfortable as possible.

Philadelphia may well be proud of the Anderson Cavalry. The men and officers have covered themselves with glory.

The following is a list of the killed in the Anderson Cavalry: Sergeant Kimber, Alexander Drake, F. Herring, A. R. Kendrick, A. W. Chase. I will send more names as I obtain them.

THE VERY LATEST.

A Great Victory Won by Gen. Rosecrans.

Terrible Slaughter and Rout of the Rebels.

BRAGG REPORTED KILLED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Jan. 3.

Telegraphic communication is restored between here and Nashville.

It is reported that Gen. BRAGG was killed to-day.

There has been fighting all day, but no particulars are given.

Our forces are advancing, and the rebels are falling back across Stone's River.

The following officers are wounded slightly:

Col. MILLER.

Col. BLACK, of the Fortieth Indiana.

Lieut.-Col. NEFF.

Col. HILL.

Capt. PATE.

It has been raining heavily all day in the vicinity of the battle-field.

SECOND DISPATCH.

There was heavy cannonading to-day until noon, when the rebels attacked our left wing and were terribly repulsed.

There was very little fighting yesterday.

Our forces do not yet occupy Murfreesboro.

The rebels attacked and destroyed our hospital buildings on Thursday.

The rebels are being strongly reinforced from the rebel army at Richmond.

THIRD DISPATCH.

There was a spirited engagement at Lavergne today between the Mechanics and Engineers under Col. LEWIS, and Gen. WHEELER's rebel Cavalry. The latter were routed with the loss of thirty-three killed.

All "contrabands" captured by the rebels on th Federal wagon trains are immediately shot. Twenty thus killed are lying on the Murfreesboro Pike.

Maj. SLEMMER and Capt. KING, who were being conveyed away wounded from the battle-field in an ambulance, were captured by the rebels, taken four miles away and then paroled and thrown out on the road.

Gen. WILLICH is not killed, but is wounded, and a prisoner.

Yesterday, Gen. ROSECRANS personally took command of the Fourth United States Cavalry, and attacked Gen. WHEELER's rebel cavalry, who were cut to pieces and utterly routed.

Captain MACK, Chief of artillery and on Gen. THOMAS Staff is mortally wounded.

A despatch from Col. ANDERSON to Headquarters here says:

"We have whipped the rebels decidedly, and are at Christiana, nine miles South of Murfreesboro on the railroad."

FOURTH DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 3.

Col. MCKEE is reported killed. Our loss of officers is heartrending.

The fighting to-day has been light. It closed last evening with terrible slaughter of the enemy.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Jan. 3—5 P.M.

The first day's fighting was all our own way, but the right wing of our army fought itself into a bad position.

The third day we repulsed the rebels with terrible slaughter, ourselves sustaining but slight loss.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Gen. Blunt Still at Van Buren with his Command.

Retreat of the Rebel Army Toward Arkadelphia.

Defeat of the Rebel Forces at Fort Gibson.

Destruction of the Rebel Fortifications at Fort Davis.

All Hindman's Correspondence Captured.

HIS ARMY IN A PITIABLE CONDITION.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Jan. 3.

Gen. BLUNT telegraphs from Van Buren, Ark., on the 30th ult., that the rebels retreated during the night towards Arkadelphia, abandoning about sixty wounded rebels at Fort Smith, whom they left with instructions to take care of themselves.

Gen. BLUNT also reports that Col. PHILLIPS, whom he had sent into the Indian Territory with twelve hundred men, has driven the rebel forces of Cols. COFFEE and STANWART across the Arkansas River, at Fort Gibson, and destroyed the rebel fortifications, barracks and commissary buildings at Fort Davis.

Col. MCINTOSH's command of rebel Creeks and Choctaws, have expressed a desire to lay down their arms and return to the allegiance of our Government.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Thursday, Jan. 1.

Rebel newspapers captured at Van Buren, Ark., admit that the loss of the rebels in killed and wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove was over 4,000.

The entire telegraphic correspondence of Gen. HINDMAN was taken. It contains much valuable information, and will be forwarded to the War Department.

The destitution of the rebel army is most pitiable.

Four thousand of HINDMAN's Infantry are without shoes.

The loss to rebel citizens by the recent rebel raid amounts to over half a million of dollars.

The rebels are dispersing in every direction.

It is reported that the rebels have met with heavy losses at Arkadelphia, fifty-five miles south-west of Little Rock.

Gen. SCOFIELD has assumed command of the army of the Frontier.

THE CAPTURE OF VAN BUREN, ARK.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Blunt.

To Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

GENERAL: The Stars and Stripes now wave in triumph over Van Buren. On learning that HINDMAN had been reinforced, and contemplated making another attempt to force his way to Missouri, I determined to attack him. Leaving my transportation north of the mountains, I marched from Prairie Grove at 8 o'clock yesterday morning upon this place, a distance of fifty miles.

At 10 o'clock this morning, my advance came upon two regiments of rebel cavalry at Diepping Springs, eight miles north of the river. Dashing upon them with three thousand cavalry and four mountain howitzers, a brisk running fight took place, which was kept up into the town, resulting in the capture of all their transportation, forty wagons, with six mule teams, camp and garrison equipage, one hundred prisoners, a large amount of ammunition, four steamboats and a ferryboat. The latter was taken in attempting to cross the river with rebel troops, and was shelled from the howitzer. When in the middle of the stream the boat was disabled and a number of men killed. The remainder jumped overboard and swam to the shore.

Three large steamers, heavily laden with supplies, had got up steam and attempted to escape down the river, but were pursued by cavalry five miles and brought to by the fire of their carbines, and returned back to the levee.

The enemy then brought their artillery to the opposite bank of the river and commenced shelling the town for the purpose of driving out my cavalry, but resulting in no other damage than the destruction of some buildings. My artillery coming up, soon silenced their batteries.

Quite a number of the enemy have been killed. During the day's operations the only casualties on our side are five or six men slightly wounded.

My long range guns are now shelling the rebel camp across the river, five miles below this place. If the enemy does not retire during the night, I shall endeavor to cross my troops over the river in the morning, and offer them battle.

Respectfully, JAMES G. BLUNT, Brigadier-General Commanding.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 2.

The Treasurer at Sacramento commenced paying the interest, both on the city and county bonds, yesterday, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

There was not money enough in the Treasury to pay all the interest due on the city bonds.

The interest on the State and San Francisco bonds is being paid.

Arrived, ship *Sea Serpent*, from New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 2.

Arrived, ship *Archer*, from Boston.

The reports from the Colorado mines continue to excite the southern counties of this State.

Mills are being erected to develop a silver mine recently discovered, fifty miles above Fort Mohave, only six miles from river navigation.

Eleven mills have been sent to the State Range silver mines, situated 100 miles from Los Angelos.

Many believe that the mines on the southeastern border of the State will rival the Washoe mines.

Arrived, ships *Ocean Express*, from New-York, and *Premier*, from Baltimore.

The ship *Noonday*, from Boston, arrived off this port yesterday, but ran on a sunken rock not known heretofore to navigators, eight miles west of Tarrulous Island, and speedily sunk to the near top mizzen mast. The officers and crew escaped in small boats, merely saving their personal baggage.

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

Defeat of the Rebel Col. Forrest by Gen. Sullivan.

CAPTURE OF SIX PIECES OF ARTILLERY.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

The Rebel Forces Under Gen. Van Dorn Repulsed at Every Point Except Holly Springs.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The following has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

CAIRO, ILL., Jan. 2, 1863.

The telegraph line is working to Holly Springs and Corinth.

Gen. SULLIVAN whipped Col. FORREST at Spring Hill, routing his entire force, and captured his artillery and three hundred stand of arms. The rebel Col. NAPIER was killed, and Col. DE SHAY taken prisoner.

W. G. TUTTLE, Brigadier-General.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Jan. 2, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

Gen. SULLIVAN has succeeded in getting a fight of the rebel, Col. FORREST, and whipped him badly.

Gen. SULLIVAN has captured six pieces of artillery, and a great many horses and prisoners.

Gen. VAN DORN was repulsed at every point, except this, and with heavy loss.

U. S. GRANT, Major-Gen. Com.

Important Movements of Our Cavalry—Destruction of the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central Railroads.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 3.

Special dispatches from Cairo say that the National cavalry, under Col. DICKEY, utterly destroyed the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Okalona to Saltillo. Twenty-seven miles of this was done before the rebel raid into Holly Springs.

Gen. GRANT's forces have also destroyed the road from Coffeeville to Oxford.

A DREADFUL DISASTER.

Foundering of the Monitor South of Cape Hatteras.

Two Officers and Thirty-eight Men Lost.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The following has been received at the Navy Department, from Rear-Admiral LEE:

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3, 1863.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The *State of Georgia* reports that the *Monitor* foundered on Tuesday night, south of Cape Hatteras, with the loss of two officers and 38 men, (names not known,) belonging to the *Monitor* or to the *Rhode Island*, or to both. Rear-Admiral LEE.

A LATER DISPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 3.

The officers missing from the *Monitor* are as follows:

Acting Ensigns—George Frederickson and N. K. Atwater.

Third Assistant Engineers—R. W. Hands and S. A. Lewis.

The following men are missing:

John Stocking,	Wm. Bryen,
James Fennwick,	Robert Williams,
Thomas Joyce,	George Littlefield,
Robert Howard,	Daniel Moore,
Robert Cook,	Jacob Tuckley,
Wm. Allen,	Wm. Egan.

The following officer is missing from the steamer *Rhode Island*: D. R. Brown. The following men are also missing:

C. H. Smith,	M. Wagg,
L. M. Griswold,	L. A. Horton,
G. Moore,	J. Moore,
J. Jones,	H. Logan.

It is more than probable that the missing boat from the steamer *Rhode Island*, with more or less of the *Monitor's* crew, were saved by passing vessels.

S. D. GREENE, Lieut. U. S. Navy.

FROM ALBANY.

Non-Appearance of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The New-York Police Commissioners did not appear at 2 o'clock, and Gov. SEYMOUR postponed the consideration of the matter until 6 o'clock, for the purpose of giving them opportunity to be heard should they so desire.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 3—P. M.

The Police Commissioners failing to appear at 6 o'clock, the Governor stated that he had received a protest against his proceedings from the Commissioners.

Mr. BEAUVELT, on behalf of the complainants, presented several affidavits.

Gov. SEYMOUR received the affidavits, and holds the matter under consideration.

A large number of prominent New-Yorkers were in attendance.

The Message of Gov. SEYMOUR will be sent into the Legislature on Wednesday, if it should be organized on that day.

A considerable struggle is being made for the position of Police Justice, made vacant by the election of Comptroller BARNUM. Capt. DOWLING is the most prominent applicant, but no appointment will be made until official notice is received of the vacancy.

Non-Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 3, 10 o'clock P. M.

There are, as yet, no signs of the steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, now due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 18th, and Londonderry of the 19th of December.

THE MISSISSIPPI

A TERRIFIC BATTLE AT VICKSBURGH.

Victory of the National Forces.

Gen. Sherman's Army Landed on the Left Bank of the Yazoo.

ADVANCE IN LINE OF BATTLE.

The Enemy Encamped in Heavy Force.

A Battle of Five Hours' Duration.

THE CONTEST RENEWED NEXT DAY.

The Rebel Position Finally Carried by Storm.

CAIRO, Ill., Saturday, Jan. 3.

Dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN, on the battle-field at Vicksburgh, received at Helena, Ark., on Saturday, Dec. 27, give the following intelligence:

Gen. SHERMAN debarked his forces on the left bank of the Yazoo River, ten miles above its mouth, and, forming in line of battle, advanced toward Vicksburgh.

After passing beyond the reach of the fire of the rebel gunboats, Gen. SHERMAN encountered the enemy in force.

A terrific conflict ensued, lasting five hours.

The enemy were driven back beyond two bayous that girt the rear of Vicksburgh, and from their intrenched works on the hill by shells.

On Saturday night the two armies lay on their arms, with the two bayous intervening.

During the night pontoons were constructed, notwithstanding the terrific fire of the rebels.

Under the cover of undergrowth at daylight on Sunday, a concerted advance was made by Gen. SHERMAN's whole force. Gen. STEELE held the left, Gen. MORGAN and Gen. BLAIR the centre, and Gen. A. L. SMITH and Gen. M. L. SMITH the right.

Gen. STEELE turned the enemy's right so as to communicate with Gen. MORGAN'S Division, which had become separated by swamps running at right angles to the main front.

By sunrise the whole force was engaged, and up to ten o'clock the musketry and artillery firing was very severe.

The rebels in front of Gen. MORGAN'S and Gen SMITH'S Divisions were intrenched on high rising ground.

This position was finally carried by storm.

The gunboats did not cooperate, but the *Benton* engaged the rebel fortifications at Haines' Bluff.

During the action several of the *Benton's* crew were killed, and Capt. GWYNNE, her Commander, was mortally wounded.

In Saturday's fight the Fifty-eighth Ohio, the Eighth Missouri and the Second Kentucky, sustained considerable loss.

Gen. BANKS and Admiral FARRAGUT were expected to cooperate in the movement, but had not arrived at the scene of the conflict.

A REBEL ACCOUNT.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday contain the following:

VICKSBURGH, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

On Saturday the enemy made four desperate attempts to force our lines on the Chickasaw Bluffs, with heavy loss. The Seventeenth Louisiana greatly distinguished itself, repulsing, unaided, the assault of three full regiments of Yankees.

On Sunday morning the enemy again advanced on our lines, and were repulsed with heavy loss. All the troops behaved gallantly, but special mention is made of the Twenty-eighth and Seventeenth Louisiana Regiments, the former regiment maintaining the ground all day against superior forces. Our loss on Sunday was one killed and two wounded; Eighth Tennessee, four killed and six wounded, Capt. C. A. GENTLY among the killed; Seventeenth Tennessee, two killed and two wounded; Eighty-first Tennessee, one killed, none wounded. One of Gen. LEE's couriers had his leg shot off. WORTHAM's Artillery lost one sergeant killed. No particulars of the casualties in other regiments.

On Monday afternoon 8,000 of the enemy advanced upon four regiments on the right wing of the Chickasaw Bayou, to storm the works, but were mowed down in large numbers, and upward of 400 prisoners taken, with five stands of colors. The enemy were driven back to their boats, and afterward sent in a flag of truce for permission to bury their dead, under which some of the prisoners escaped. Fighting still continues, with no important results. The fighting of our troops was splendid. The twenty-eighth Louisiana again immortalized itself for the gallant manner in which it acted during the battle. The Yankee prisoners say that MORGAN is their General commanding.

Severe fighting is going on now. The enemy have destroyed the Vicksburgh, Shreveport and Texas Railroad as far an Delhi, a distance of thirty-three miles. They are also said to have burned the town of Delhi, which is reported to be totally destroyed.

Our casualties in yesterday's fight were small. This morning firing is heard in the same direction, and it is supposed the enemy are again advancing to storm our works. The soldiers are eager to meet the enemy, and are determined to conquer or die.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—In taking up *Springs of Action*, lately published by the HARPERS, we have an intuition that the book is in every respect an excellent one, and a single glance over its delicately tinted and clearly printed pages demonstrates that fact beyond all doubt and question. Must we confess that for no other reason than this execllence upon its face we have conceived a prejudice against the work, that would grow by degrees, until it deepened and widened into confirmed and positive dislike, were we compelled to read it thoroughly and carefully through! To redeem our moral nature from the charge of inconsistency, if not of direct depravity, either or both of which would seem involved by the foregoing very candid confession, we must explain that, from the standard-headings of the unexceptionable chapters of Mrs. RICHARDS' excellent book, we have a full and weary sense of what is coming. Recollections of innumerable "Letters to Young Ladies," and whole "Words to Young Men," of "Finger Posts to the Kingdom of Knowledge"—and all other kingdoms for that matter—which proved direct guides to the blessed "Republic of Sleep," instead, and of "Helps for the Weary," that left the reader exhausted at the foot of the first chapter—recollections of all these and many other precious peerless volumes project their slanting shadows across our brain, and cause us to test the action of these springs by snapping them violently together and depositing them in an easy position on as far away a corner of the table as possible, lest another look should betray us into saying something either desperately stupid or desperately wicked. "Health," "Industry," "Cheerfulness," "Generosity," "Justice," "*Transparency*," "Earnestness," "Reverence," "Patience," "Magnanimity"—these are the cheerful springs that are set under the cushions of our mentality in the table of contents. Health—spring the first—is undoubtedly a very good thing in its way, but we are tired of hearing it discussed—bored of all books that refer to it even indirectly. Man in the concrete would have been so much happier and better had he never found out that he possessed a liver or a spine, that it is a great pity any impertinent groper among vertebræ and the interior economy of the human system ever made the discovery. Not to know that one had a stomach would be to enjoy to the full that ignorant bliss which poetry and experience tell us it is folly to make wise. Those Chinese conquerors, who cut out the stomachs of captives and hang them up beyond their reach on trees, are not so inhuman after all—though the owner is, perhaps, slightly inconvenienced when hungry. Of the virtue of all the other Springs, "Industry," &c., we can speak from experience, if we except the singular one of "Transparency." Never within the limits of our brief yet varied experience upon earth can we remember of having been transparent, nor have we any special desire to be—it is an attribute we are not ambitious of sharing in common with ghosts and glass doors. At first reading we thought this "spring" was simply a vehicle for the introduction of some pun about one's being "full of pains;" but no—it is defined by the author in advice to the reader: Appear to be what you really are. This definition is not as deep as a well, perhaps, nor as broad as a church door, but still, like Mercutio's wound, 'twill do. The captious critic might urge that to appear to be what we really are might not after all conduce much to the harmony of society, and that it were preferable, so far as moral excellence is concerned, to extend the rule and be really something better than we appear to be. In either event, however, the world would be very apt to misjudge us, as the old proverb warns against trusting to appearances, and LONGFELLOW—who is considerable of a philosopher as well as something of a poet—advises the public that persons "and things are not what they seem."

After all is said, however, justice to the publishers, as well as the author, compels us to say that the book is in every respect, beauty of binding, paper and typography, as well as cheapness and purity of sentiment, admirably adapted for a holiday present. The writer of this gave his copy to a young lady on Christmas day, and the experiment was attended with eminent success, bringing him in return a thousand thanks, an impossible cigar case, and a preposterous pincushion.

—We have always fancied that were it ever our fortune to do any deeds of chivalry, worthy of perpetuation, we would certainly have them chronicled by a woman, and a perusal of *The Story of the Guard*—told by Mrs. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT—leads us to form that determination anew. The clash of arms is more musical to the ear of woman—of course, there are exceptions among the sex—than the buttered thunder of twenty grand piano-fortes. Gallantry in a man they hold next to godliness, and in some cases before it. Naturally enough the brilliant charge of ZAGONYI's little command at Springfield, Mo., on October of the last year, when he and his hundred bold riders drove some twenty-five hundred of the enemy before them, as a belt of prairie fire, however narrow, drives the roaring bison, naturally enough, we say, this exploit should have awakened enough enthusiasm in the soul of a woman like Mrs. FREMONT—daughter of a statesman, wife of a soldier, and native of a State whose bravery is traditional—to induce her to commemorate it in print, the more especially when all a woman's keen sense of injustice (and who so burningly as a woman can feel injustice, or more bitterly and indignantly cry out against it?) was roused by the treatment the brave little guard subsequently received. The fact that it was in great measure because of their attachment to the person of her husband that this injustice was done them, that had they been any other than Gen. FREMONT's Body Guard this exploit would have brought them praise from high quarters and official recognition and reward, this, too, we can well imagine, caused Mrs. FREMONT to resolve that what they did should be placed on record, that at least the world should hear the story of the Guard so far as a woman's lips could make it loud. With the further object of devoting the profits accruing from the work to the aid of the widows and orphans that remained when the dead of that charge were buried away fro m sight we can readily divine how the book came to be published. With the exception of a little narration now and then, and challenging the reader's attention at just those intervals where readers are apt to yawn and look listless in spite of themselves, Mrs. FREMONT allows the story of the Guard to tell itself, by letters from young officers on her husband's staff, official dispatches, and the lips of ZAGONYI himself. As the latter speaks it in his rather be-Hungaried unreckoning and unparseable English, the story has a savor of gunpowderishness, and may be likened to chopped saltpetre. Not one of the least curious things of the book, setting all mention of the Guard aside, is the light it throws upon the secret history of FREMONT's Western campaign. The worst effect the book can have is possibly to aggravate those Generals in the field who have not wives at home to whom they can write and telegraph for supplies and arms when the War Department is sluggish and dilatory, making them discontented with their marital relations,—this result we much fear. It is published by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston.

—A neat little volume of essays, by the late HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE, is published by the APPLETONS. It is accompanied by a biographical sketch of the author and a photographic portrait of him. If the custom of giving photographs of authors, instead of engravings of them, as prefaces of their works, here initiated, were made universal, the cause of truth would be better served and readers much better satisfied. There is a certain desire on the reader's part to know precisely how his author looks, and this is a desire which engravings fail to gratify. To praise is human, to be praised divine, and all artists have a fellow-feeling for authors. But the sun is impartial, and is satisfied with making its portraits very like. Mr. BUCKLE, in the photograph before us, looks like a man who touched life at a great many points. In face and figure he is full, with a deal of energy looking out of every feature and joint. There is an unmistakable air of dogmatism about the mouth and brow. He has the look of a man who once having expressed an opinion would stand by it to the last, in spite of all the artillery of argument that could be brought to bear against him, and be only confirmed in his opinions and speculations by the opposition they might meet from others. His photograph, in short, would answer for a portrait of the representative Englishman—that individual who is found in every part of the world, and who is no sooner found than recognized, whether it be among the Pyramids of Egypt or the icebergs of the far North. The essays of the volume are "Mill on Liberty," and "The Influence of Woman on the Progress of Knowledge."

—When it first seemed likely that the demand for printed books would scarcely warrant the printing of more, several leading houses of the trade took to publishing those blank books of general interest known as photographic albums. Of these the APPLETONS issued a great variety, but it is only now that they have succeeded in bringing these works properly within the domain of literature and art. Their illuminated albums, gotten up in the style of ancient Romish missals, are not in color and general effect unlike the master-pieces of the old masters. The colors of the illuminations surrounding the apertures for the reception of photographs, are blended with as much beauty and harmony as the old altar-pieces, making the heads of young ladies dressed in the fashion of the day look like those of madonnas, and giving mustachioed youths the air of saints and apostles. At first sight it would seem that the effect of this illumination would be bad, giving the whole book an air of cheap gaudiness, and showing the pictures in unpleasant contrast; on the contrary, however, the effect is excellent, and the photographs at once become apples of the sun set in pictures or frames of silver and gold.

Another desirable feature introduced by the APPLETONS into their establishment is a stationery department. Paper, pens, envelopes, cards, and everything else of the kind, properly belong to the realm of literature, and it is eminently convenient to be enabled to supply all literary wants at one dépôt. At the store of the APPLETONS now it is possible to buy paper and envelopes as well as books, and have either or all stamped with any initials, colored or plain, crests, coats-of-arms, or other heraldic devices that may be desired.

The Cruise of the United States Ship St. Louis in Search of the Alabama.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

UNITED STATES SHIP ST. LOUIS,
LISBON, Portugal, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

Perhaps it may not be amiss to present you a sketch of our cruisings to date, notwithstanding the same are somewhat antiquated. The depredations committed by the rebel steamer *Alabama* in the neighborhood of the Azores caused quite a sensation when the intelligence reached us, and we immediately made preparations for sea, and sailed in search of the pirate. Telegrams informing the commanders of all our vessels of war in these waters and in the adjacent ports were dispatched without delay, when we took a hasty departure for the scene of action on the 1st of October. At 10 P. M. of Tuesday, the 7th, (during my watch,) being becalmed under the Island of Terceira, a steamer's lights were discovered on our port-quarter, apparently bearing down upon us. We immediately beat to quarters, cleared ship for action, and made all necessary preparations to receive the stranger, should he prove to be the one which we, above all others, desired to meet. We were kept in suspense, however, as to his character or identity that night, the stranger keeping on his course toward the Island of Fayal, and was soon lost to view in the darkness ahead.

On the following morning a strange sail was reported from aloft, and apparently the one seen the evening before. Soon another—a steamer—was reported in the same direction, as if in chase of the first, and both passed near enough for us to get a good view of them with the aid of glasses. The calm weather prevented us in participating in the chase, and our helpless and hopeless condition proved the total inefficiency of sailing vessels for war purposes. Both vessels were soon lost to our view below the eastern horizon, and we were left to conjecture their character. A light breeze sprung up in the course of the day, which carried us to the anchorage off Fayal on the following day, where meeting the United States gunboat *Tuscarora*, we learned that the steamer appearing as if in chase was without a doubt the United States gunboat *Kearsearge*, which had sailed about that time from Fayal. We remained in port but a few hours, and again sailed in search of the "290." By the way, at Fayal we learned the names of all the vessels, as well as the circumstances attending their capture and destruction by the pirate, and that the United States Consul had furnished a conveyance of the released crews of the burnt vessels to the United States. Too much praise cannot be awarded Consul DABNEY for his whole-souled and generous efforts in behalf of the distressed mariners thrown upon his hands.

Had we possessed that all-essential auxiliary to modern navigation—steam—escape, if our acquaintance had chanced to be the *Alabama*, would have been impossible under the circumstances under which we met, and only proved the more conclusively how little this ship is adapted to subserve the interests of our commercial marine in these waters. Our awkward and useless position in this instance will afford a striking illustration to the Navy Department of the value of vessels such as ours in such cases, and our merchants should by all means impress upon the Department the necessity of substituting steamers for sailing vessels.

We returned to Fayal after a fruitless search of nearly three weeks, during which we experienced a succession of heavy gales and extremely bad weather, without discovering any traces of our friend SEMMES of *Sumter* notoriety. During our absence the inhabitants of these islands experienced several severe shocks of earthquake, causing much consternation among all classes, the wealthier having tents erected sufficiently removed from the danger of falling buildings, should these convulsions again occur. The Consul has a commodious pavilion on his lawn, giving to his demesne quite a patriarchal appearance.

From here we sailed on the 26th, and came to anchor in the Bay of Cadiz on the 9th of November. We here found the United States steamer *Kearsearge*, Commander C. W. PICKERING, his vessel being represented in a leaky condition, and would have to be docked. In consequence of this, it was thought by our Captain, M. C. MARIN, to be proper for us to proceed to this place and offer our services to Minister HARVEY.

Before we sailed from this place in October, active preparations were being everywhere made for celebrating the approaching nuptials of DON LUIS I., of Portugal, and Princess PIA, second daughter of King VICTOR EMANUEL, of Italy. During our absence the affair took place, and since then everything has sunk back to its previous state of apathy, inactivity and indifference. A complete stagnation of all business exists in consequence of the great rebellion of our Southern neighbors, and it is questionable whether ordinary trade will resume its usual channels before our difficulties are adjusted. Two huge abortions, in the shape of ironclads—the *Warrior* and *Black Prince*, of which so much was expected and such insignificant results realized—were lying in the Tagus on our arrival. They are two splendid specimens of naval architecture, so far as a distant view is concerned, and two as complete failures in so far as they answer the purposes for which they were constructed, as can be possibly conceived. Better and finer *looking* ships I never saw, but when I saw them get under way the other day, I fully realized the unwieldiness of the iron monsters when I saw them requiring the whole breadth of the Tagus, which is here one and a half miles wide, in getting head to sea. Of their capacity and adaptedness for fighting, I am unable to speak, not having been on board, but I fancy I can see a little "Monitor" that would be worth a score of them in carrying on practical operations in maritime warfare.

The barkentine *Columbia*, of Sag Harbor, was lately condemned by survey by a Board of officers convened from this ship. P. W. F.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

British Feeling and Policy Toward America.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 12, 1862.

I do not think that reflecting Englishmen are surprised at the feeling expressed by American papers, since the postponement of the French proposal for joint intervention. Well-informed Englishmen understand the motives of the Government, and they give Americans credit for some degree of "cuteness." It has never been concealed that the disruption of the Union sent a thrill of joy through the governing classes of English society.

It is not alone that America, in population, power, manufactures and commerce, was becoming the rival of Great Britain. It was because America was acquiring such an influence on English ground as threatened to revolutionize her institutions. It was America that gave England the Reform Bill. It was American influence and example that was leading on to the emancipation of the masses of the British population.

No sooner, therefore, did a civil war break out in America, than there went up a shout of exultation from the Conservatives of Great Britain. I do not mean the political party so-called, for I believe that PALMERSTON and RUSSELL are as Tory in their hearts as DERBY and DISRAELI. Perhaps they are more so. I mean the whole aristocracy—the governing class in Great Britain. As soon as the American war broke out they threw reform to the winds, boldly broke every promise that had been made, and laughed to scorn every effort to Americanize British institutions.

It was only in this way that the Whigs, or so-called Liberals, kept power for a day. It was by being more conservative than the Tories had dared to be. The disruption of the American Union gives a new lease of power to the governing classes in Europe.

Why, then, you may ask, does England decline to interfere in favor of the South, or why postpone such interference? It is because peace is the last thing they want. They believe that the South cannot be conquered. They hope that the North will become utterly exhausted, and that it may be split up into factions and divisions. They wish the West to divide from the East, and to unite Oregon, which they once claimed as their own, and California to British Columbia, either as a British colony or an independent nation. They would rather feed Lancashire for years to come, than have the Union restored, to be a great military and naval Power, and the advance guard of popular freedom.

The real reason why England will not hasten to interfere, or take any measures to end the war, is that she wishes the North to be exhausted, beaten, humbled and broken into fragments, as she believes it will be, if the war goes on. Her *Alabamas* will frighten your commerce from the seas; her contraband traders will supply the South with military stores; her Press and emissaries will do everything that can be done to sow disaffection in the loyal States; and while her manufacturers are fattening on your commerce, and her starving millions are feeding upon your harvests, she carries on the war by proxy, with small cost and smaller risk, against her always scorned and now more than ever hated rival.

Furthermore, it is the belief that before many months there will not only be division, and perhaps civil war, in the North, but that the Government will be overwhelmed by one of the most terrible financial explosions ever seen in a civilized country. English political economists look for a monetary crisis that will paralyze the Government, if it do not utterly destroy it. They believe that America is on the brink of a terrific precipice, or over the crater of a volcano which may at any moment burst into an eruption.

Why, then, should England interfere? It would be to hinder the very disasters that are a cause of rejoicing. Whatever may be the feelings or the motives of France or Russia, there can be no doubt of those of England. The Government, which is simply the organ of the aristocratic power, looks upon America as the rival and the foe of England, and still more upon American principles as dangerous to British institutions.

But their manufactures—their great cotton interest is in terrible suffering and may be destroyed. What then? Do you think the aristocracy of England are particularly fond of the cotton Lords? Are they in love with COBDEN and BRIGHT? Remember, what friends the North and the Union have in England are to be found among the Corn-law and Reform-bill agitators. You must look for them at Manchester and Rochdale. The great Lords—the hereditary aristocracy of England—are not at all sorry to see the wings of these Americanizing gentlemen clipped. They are able to feed Lancashire. Look at Lord DERBY, the other day, heading a subscription with $20,000, and then giving another $20,000. When one man can give forty or fifty thousand dollars out of his yearly income, and not feel the loss, and there are hundreds of such, you need not be troubled to send your gifts to Lancashire. If America be destroyed and American principles shorn of their prestige in Europe, the powerful classes in England are content to feed the operatives as long as the war continues.

I do not know how far all this may be understood in America, but it is evident enough here. England, whatever canting pretensions were made, was glad when the war broke out. She has rejoiced over every disaster to the Northern arms. Her Press has turned Northern victories into defeats, and Southern defeats into victories. A small, despised and hated minority has sympathized with the gigantic effort of the North to restore the Union, but the feeling of the great and powerful majority has been as I have always represented it. The voice of England speaks through the *Times*, *Post*, *Herald*, *Telegraph*, *Punch*, and the quarterlies, and monthlies, and weeklies. I need not say what that voice is. True, the Press is largely for intervention, but this is because even this Anti-Union, this Pro-Southern Press has less hatred to America than the aristocracy and Government. To stop the war now—to secure the independence of the South—would still leave the North intact, and more formidable, as a military and naval Power, than ever. This is just what England fears, dreads and does not want. Here is the key of her policy.

This is no new feeling. It dates from Lexington and Bunker Hill, from Saratoga and Yorktown, Erie, Champlain and New-Orleans. It is a bitterness which has grown with the growth of America, and strengthened with her strength. It has been kept alive by nearly every traveler who has visited America and written a book about her, and by the reviews and the Press generally. It is an altogether different feeling from any that England entertains towards her old European rivals. It is a deeper hate, a more bitter jealousy, a more contemptuous rivalry. Now the great Power looming grandly in the West, and threatening first to revolutionize England, and then absorb her colonies, and then deprive her of her boasted position in the van of civilization, seems broken. Is it strange that England should rejoice in the prospect of its humiliation or dissolution?

I do not see how it will end. The progress of the National navy is alarming. So is the energy with which armies are raised and renewed. Peace may come of humility. Abandon the effort to conquer the South, and you may have peace with England. Persist in the effort, and give signs of approaching success, and there will be intervention and war. Whatever else may happen, and whatever it may cost, England does not mean to see a restoration of the Union. She will run no risk that can be avoided—she will take no part in the contest until there is need. She will give all the moral and material support to the South that she can give with safety; but she will also be ready to intervene when intervention becomes necessary. But as for ending the war, in its present aspect, England is in no hurry. She will bear all the hurt that comes to her with great cheerfulness, so long as the North and South are engaged in destroying each other.

I have, perhaps, said all this before; but it seems to me important enough to repeat, and to dwell upon with a little emphasis; and well enough also, for American politicians to consider. The Emperor has not spoken. He has waited to hear from Washington. I have no doubt that he has made up his mind, and that you will hear from him.

Rear Admiral WILKES is becoming very tiresome to the authorities of Nassau. It is insufferable that British ports should be blockaded, and it is greatly feared that this impetuous Admiral will do something to bring on a war. But there is some comfort that France must interfere to enforce treaty stipulations in respect to the French citizens of Louisiana, whose property Gen. BUTLER, one of England's pet horrors, is sequestrating. The *Times* of this morning rejoices over the military dead lock in Virginia, the delayed pontoon train of Gen. BURNSIDE, the deep mud of the roads, and the reported desertion of 200,000 patriotic National soldiers, who have pocketed the bounties, some of them several times over, and the sudden opening of the Northern bastiles, with suits for false imprisonment, and impeachments for official misconduct in the future. The *Times* reviews the war and its Generals with great gusto, from SCOTT, who never took the field, to BURNSIDE, who, at last advices, had not taken it to any purpose, and who had not found the road on to Richmond any pleasanter than MCDOWELL, POPE, and MCCLELLAN. It has, however, its own plan, which is for Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS and Mr. BEECHER STOW—whoever he may be—to take the field, like PETER the Hermit, preach a new crusade, gather the hosts of their followers, and then march right on to Richmond, without stopping for pontoon trains, or boats, or strategy. If they would only do this, throwing military science to the winds, and overwhelm the South after the fashion of ATTILLA or GHENGIS KHAN, something might come of it. It is in this fashion that English sympathy is expressed toward America. Happily, there is no love lost between them. Happily also, there is, so far, no *casus* for a war which would benefit neither, and be a great damage to both.

There is nothing in Europe but a possible difficulty in Greece, and 630,000 paupers in Lancashire. MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Legislature in Session—Gov. Harding's Message—The Question of Admitting the Territory into the Union as a State—Polygamy Condemned.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862.

On Monday, the 8th instant, the Utah Legislature convened in the Great Salt Lake County Court House, and, after organization, took the oath of allegiance, as in such case provided. The following are the presiding officers elected: DANIEL H. WELLS, President of the Council, and ORSON PRATT, Speaker of the House. Mr. WELLS being sick, Mr. ORSON HYDE was elected President *pro tem.* Both Houses then adjourned, to meet in the Council House, yesterday, when the Standing Committees were appointed.

According to previous arrangement, Gov. HARDING appeared in the Assembly at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, and delivered his message, one thousand copies of which were ordered to be printed. It was lengthy, comprehensive, and, by those to whom it was specially addressed, is probably considered rather pungent. His Excellency eulogised the industry and perseverance of the inhabitants of the Territory, and rejoiced in the abundance of the earth's products the past season. Then he reviewed the National struggle, of which he considered Slavery the chief, but not the sole cause, and during which he said that it was the duty of every American citizen to sustain the Government. The rebellion, he believed, had culminated; the extremest efforts of JEFF. DAVIS' conscription had proved futile in staying the progress of the Union armies, while millions of Union men were yet ready, though uncalled upon, to finish up the war. The administration of the affairs of the nation could not reasonably be complained of, for the war had been prosecuted not to destroy Slavery, but to preserve the Union. If that institution should be annihilated, it would be an unavoidable accident, and not the main purpose of the war. The question of emancipation was forced upon the President, and he had exhibited wisdom in his manner of grappling with it. But no matter, Slavery was doomed.

He adverted to the application of Utah for admission into the Union. He understood that the failure hitherto in obtaining admission had been construed unfavorably. Indeed, he was sorry that he had heard so very little in the Territory, in public or in private, which sympathized with the Government in its present unhappy struggle with the rebels. He would be glad if they would pass a resolution that would extort from him a public acknowledgment of his error, if in error he was as to their sentiments. The distrust of the friendly intentions of the Government was unjust, and was the result of misconception. As to a Territory being admitted to the dignity of a State, such a thing might be demanded by a loyal people, with a Republican Constitution, adopted in good faith, in a Territory where the population was sufficiently large to inflict no injustice, as to ratio of representation, on old and populous States. All precedents of admission with small population, he considered based on unsound principles. He recommended the passage of an act to take a correct census, and if such census should prove satisfactory, he would throw in his influence in favor of admission into the Union.

His Excellency then pitched into polygamy in a manner doubtless most satisfactory to his audience. The institution, he said, existed in the Territory, though unfounded on statute law. Such customs of a dark antiquity, if adopted, would turn back the tide of civilization. An anomalous institution, if good, must prevail speedily; if bad, must as speedily be abolished by the pressure of public opinion and National advancement. In any event, the institution should be restrained within due bounds. He was astonished that there was no statute law in the Territory regulating marriage, and he recommended the passage of one.

He adverted to the polygamy law passed by Congress. The opinion had been freely expressed that it was unconstitutional. Private opinion could not interfere here. There was a proper tribunal to deal with the question of unconstitutionality. If individuals or a community disregarded and defied the law, he would shut his eyes to the consequences. He uttered warning against such disloyal views, for an overt act of resistance founded thereon would be at least high misdemeanor in an individual, and insurrection in a community. As to religious liberty and the rights of conscience, they must be decided on upon the same rules as were the freedom of speech and the Press.

After referring to the rights of the Governor as to the appointment of certain officers, and advising legislation thereon, if considered necessary, he strongly recommended a revision and codification of the laws of the Territory. There were on the statute books many objectionable laws, and some which were unjust. He specified several, and advised the expungement of some and the amendment of others. He referred to the discrepancy of the Assessor's estimates for 1861 and 1862, and recommended a provision for the freightage of certain public documents from the Missouri River.

There was no appropriation for common schools, but there had been considerable for the militia, and he recommended these institutions to change places in this respect. He knew nothing of the militia, though Commander-in-Chief, for the report due from the Lieutenant-General he had not received. He understood that certain persons in the Territory had traded with the Indians, who were concerned in emigrant massacres and robbery, and he advised legislation for the punishment of such persons. He was glad to say that arrangements were under way for treating with all the tribes of Indians who had been so troublesome, and he anticipated an early removal of them, and the extinguishment of the Indian title, so that the lands could come into market. He rejoiced in the beneficial provisions of the Homestead bill, which would soon come into effect. In conclusion, he thought that the citizens deserved much from the National Government for their persevering and successful labors in this desert Territory, and he would do his best for them.

The first concert by the Deseret Musical Association came off last night in the Tabernacle with success. The house was well filled, and the performance executed with tolerable credit for scholars and amateurs.

Our long spell of extraordinary fine weather closed last night with a snow-storm, the first of the season, and a gentle one too, but barely covering the ground for a few hours.

Major MCGARRY, with about one hundred cavalry, passed up toward the Bear River, last Thursday night, from Camp Douglas, on a trip after Indians, and to endeavor to recover emigrant property from them. It is understood that a fight occurred near the Upper Ford, on Bear River, but with what results has not been told. Four Indians, however, were captured previous to the battle, who were held to exchange for the emigrant property, otherwise subject to be shot.

COURT-MARTIAL OF MAJ.-GEN. FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

Evidence for the Defence.

TESTIMONY OF BRIG.-GEN. GRIFFIN.

MONDAY, Dec. 29, 1862.

At the session of the Court for the trial of Maj.-Gen. Fitz-John Porter to-day, there was an unusually large attendance of spectators, in consequence of a general expectation that Gen. McClellan would be called to testify on behalf of Gen. Porter. There was some disappointment at the non-appearance of Gen. McClellan at the opening of the Court.

Brig.-Gen. Morell, upon the reading of the record, took occasion to correct his testimony of the last session, by saying, that upon reflection, he was of the opinion that the order to attack on the 29th was not countermanded. He construed the order to be virtually countermanded

Col. Ruggles made an explanation in regard to his testimony at the last session, saying that the order assigning him to Gen. Pope's Staff was issued at the request of Gen. Pope, and he did not send to him for his consent. As to the trouble between Gen. Pope and certain members of his staff, Gen. Pope had subsequently apologized to him for the treatment referred to at Fairfax Court-house. Gen. Pope had apologized for his treatment during the campaign.

Question.—Was or was not the artillery firing indicative of a severe engagement between large bodies of men?

Answer.—I did not hear any musketry firing, at least after I got upon the ground.

Q.—When did this conversation between yourself and Gen. Pope, to which you have referred, occur?

A.—It was after the army had been withdrawn.

Q.—Endeavor to remember whether Gen. Pope, in reply to your reference to that conversation, stated that since his return to Washington he had information indicated to him which induced him to believe that the explanations which had been made were not in good faith?

A.—I do not remember to have heard him say anything of the kind. The only thing I remember upon the subject was that he said he thought that when they got his report at Washington it would "make a big stir," or some other commonplace expression of that kind.

Q.—By Gen. Porter—State what are your feelings toward Gen. Porter, friendly or unfriendly?

A.—There is, on my part, no particularly friendly or unfriendly feeling toward Gen. Porter. I am not on intimate terms with him. He was an instructor when I was at West Point, and at the time I graduated was a member of a Court-martial before which I was tried. I thought Gen. Porter was prejudiced against me, and I desired to challenge him on that account, but did not, as I was told that it would not be best. I have never served under him but ten days in 1861. I have scarcely met him. From the impressions conveyed to me in the remarks I heard during the campaign, from the persons around me at Gen. Pope's headquarters, I was rather prejudiced against Gen. Porter.

Q.—By Gen. Porter—What was the opinion entertained by Gen. Pope and members of his staff relative to Gen. Porter, preceding the time when Gen. Porter joined that command?

Gen. Porter said that his object in this question was relative to the statement of a witness that he heard nothing but what was good of Gen. Porter preceding Gen. Porter's joining the command of Gen. Pope. He wished to see whether the witness sustained that expression of opinion. The answer would bear upon the subject of Gen. Pope having exonerated Gen. Porter.

After some discussion as to the propriety of the question, the witness said he could not answer. He, however, testified that, on the morning of the 29th, near Gen. Heintzelman's headquarters, or between that and the telegraph office, Gen. Pope told him that his impression was that he would not receive much support from the command that was coming up from the Army of the Potomac—conveying to witness' mind the idea that Gen. Pope was not very favorably impressed toward Gen. Porter.

Q.—Did you receive any unfavorable impression in regard to Gen. Porter from Gen. Pope's headquarters previous to the 27th of August?

A.—I was rather prejudiced against Gen. Porter, in consequence of what I heard at headquarters.

Q.—By the Judge-Advocate—Will you state what these conversations were? What was said? By whom?

A.—I cannot state specifically. They were to the effect, that Gen. Porter was not, in the opinion of Gen. Pope and his Staff officers, giving hearty support to Gen. Pope. I heard that from Gen. Pope and some of his Staff officers. I think Col. Smith was one of the officers; I cannot remember.

Q.—Have you held any conversations with the accused with reference to this trial since the last meeting of this Court?

A.—Yes, Sir, on Saturday evening.

The Judge Advocate said it might be desirable to know what was said at that conversation.

Gen. Porter said he was willing to ask, and the witness was asked to state what took place at that conversation?

A.—As I was going up-town on Saturday evening I stopped at Gen. Porter's quarters, and told him that instead of going off on the evening of Sunday, I should be detained until Monday, as the Judge Advocate proposed to ask me a few questions. I then told him I was afraid the Court might think that I was biased in his favor, and that I desired to say to him that I was not particularly biased in his favor. I think that was about the amount of the conversation. I went on to make statements to him relative to my trial by court-martial at West Point, and that if necessary I would state that I was not biased in his favor.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. GRIFFIN.

Brig.-Gen. Charles Griffin was the next witness called, and testified that he belonged to the Fifth Army Corps, Morell's Division, which corps was commanded by Gen. Fitz John Porter; on the 27th of August I arrived at Warrenton Junction with my brigade about sundown; I had marched from Barnett's Ford, on the Rappahannock; got there about 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th; we estimated the distance from seventeen to nineteen miles; my troops were very much broken down—very weary; we had a great many stragglers that day; the day was very warm; I do not recollect as to the dust.

Q.—Proceed to state what you know relative to the march of Gen. Porter's command in the course of that night—or rather the next morning, toward Bristow Station.

The Court objected to the question as too general.

Mr. Eames, Gen. Porter's counsel, modified the question as follows:

Q.—State where Gen. Porter's Corps was during the greater part of the night preceding the 28th of August?

A.—The night of the 27th and the morning of the 28th were very dark. It rained a little about ten o'clock. As to the condition of the roads between Warrenton and Bristow Station I do not know what it was that night or the next morning the entire road; I received an order about twelve o'clock on the 27th to move my brigade at three o'clock in the morning; I moved at that time toward Bristow Station; I marched about a mile and halted where I remained until about two hours after daylight, I know that the artillery—or the artillery carriages got stuck in a creek, and had trouble in getting out. I also know that at three o'clock it was very dark. I used candles with my leading regiment to get through a piece of woods that we had to pass. I also know that there is a bad place at Cailett's Station—a very steep hill; on all the road from Bristow Station there are several little places which are very bad to pass over on a dark night, might be passed over in the day time. I halted because I found when I got to the point where I did halt, that in the darkness I had been separated from a portion of my brigade. The artillery was what detained us until we started again I suppose. Gen. Morell was in command of the division; reveille was about half past one; we generally take two hours for a command to get ready; took an hour and a half in this instance; we ought to have had reveille at half past eleven; it would not have been expedient to start at one o'clock for Bristow Station; if we had started at daylight we could have made use of that two hours of daylight we were lying in the road; I mean that if we had started at daylight we would have left camp properly and should not have had the stoppages that we did; on the morning of the 29th we marched from Bristow Station to Manassas, my brigade leading and following Sykes; we halted at Manassas half an hour, when I received an order to proceed in the direction of Gainesville; moved in the direction pointed out to me; had marched about two miles, passing King's Division, when a cavalryman said a trooper had been taken in the vicinity. I halted my brigade and ordered four companies of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania to the front with directions to move in the advance about half a mile, throwing out skirmishers to the front and flankers to the side. We left Manassas about 9 o'clock. I then moved on until we came to a cleared place where our skirmishers commenced firing with the enemy's pickets, probably about five miles from Manassas Junction. At this point Gen. Porter rode up, and we halted for a time, and I ordered eight companies of the Sixty-second Pennsylvania to the front to support the four companies of the same regiment already there. Gen. Porter then called Gens. Morell, Butterfield and myself, and all got off their horses. He said, I have a communication to read to you. He had the communication; I do not know by whom it was signed: I understood it to be a communication from Gen. Pope. We then went back to the rear on the hill three hundred yards, and there one of the batteries was placed in position. Gens. McDowell and Porter went off to the right and near the side, and held some conversation, probably an hour. I was not present at the conversation. I think there was a map taken out. After the conversation, Gen. McDowell rode to the right. I received an order to recall my pickets almost directly after Gen. McDowell left. The order moved my command to the right. I attempted to go to the right, about 600 yards across the railroad, which is said to run to Gainesville. We met obstructions which we could not get through, as was reported to me. I then faced about and moved back to the hill where the battery of artillery was placed, got up this hill and the enemy's batteries opened on us. Our troops were placed in position—my command was two brigades—to the rear of the battery on the right, and remained there during the considerable artillery firing. I do not know how long. The position was one to certainly repel any attack; it was a good position for that purpose.

The communication from Gen. Pope, as I recollect, was to this effect, that the troops were going to try to make a junction at Gainesville, but that we might get to Gainesville, it might be necessary for us before morning or that night to fall back to Centreville.

The communication was addressed from Gen. Porter to Gen. Pope.

Q.—From about five to seven in the evening what was the position of the enemy in relation to the position of Gen. Porter's corps?

A.—That is a hard question to answer; I do not know much about the enemy; I only know that during the day large quantities of troops were coming toward our front, from the left—the point said to be Thoroughfare Gap; there were clouds of dust all that afternoon, which came from the point pointed out to us as Thoroughfare Gap; this point was about three or four miles to the left of us; the batteries opened upon us about one o'clock; the troops were within twelve or fifteen hundred yards of us; we saw no force at all; they were scattering troops; I do not believe we saw at any one time over forty at one point in front of us; the woods came within six hundred yards, and just back of the battery it seemed as if the country ran off into a valley; there were directly in front of us woods; there was a cleared spot to our right seeming to run up to the top of this hill.

Q.—At that period of the day was it practicable for Gen. Porter, by a movement on his left, to outflank the enemy on the right flank of the enemy?

A.—The enemy seemed to be coming from Thoroughfare Gap—this refers to the 29th. The answer would be decidedly "no," as Gen. Porter would have had to get in the rear of Thoroughfare Gap to turn the flank of the enemy. That is my opinion. I have never been over all the ground. I know that Gen. Morell received an order near sundown—a little before sundown. We were all faced there and started toward Manassas Junction when this order came down the road. The order was carried by an orderly who was stopped in the road by Col. Warren. We faced the command about and started back to the point. We were probably a mile and a half or two miles from the position referred to as occupied by this battery. After I had faced my brigade about I rode ahead to Gen. Morell and asked him, "General, are you going to attack?" He replied in substance, "No, it is too late, and this order has been given under a wrong impression." The substance of the order was, "The enemy is retiring; attack and pursue him vigorously.' Gen. Morell stated to me that Col. Marshall, commanding the pickets in front, reported the enemy as receiving reinforcements.

A member of the Court here objected to the line of testimony as irrelevant. Gen. Hunter, the President, remarked that nine-tenths of the witness' testimony should not go upon the record.

After some discussion by Hon. Reverdy Johnston and Mr. Eames, counsel for Gen. Porter, by Gen. Porter himself, and by the Court, the room was cleared, to enable the Court to deliberate.

After deliberation, the Court requested Gen. Porter to confine the testimony as much as possible to the points at issue.

Q.—At that time, were the enemy, in point of fact, retiring, at the period of this conversation about the order?

A.—I feel very positive that the enemy was not retiring just at dark. My command spent the night at the place they then occupied. We commenced to move the next morning, just as day was beginning to break; understood that the division was to follow Gen. Sykes. We went back the same road we came down to Manassas Junction to near Centreville, by direction of my commanding officer Gen. Morell, who accompanied me. I supposed we would find the entire corps at Centreville when we arrived there. Near Manassas Junction we passed Sturgis, who said he was directed to follow Sykes, and wanted to know which way he went. Gen. Sturgis had Piard's Brigade. I took the road, believing that we would all meet at Centreville. I have reason to believe that Sykes took another road; I think Sykes took a different route because, as we were coming up the road, a man who was standing there with his coat off said the regulars, Martindale's and Butterfield Brigade, took this road. After I halted, Gen. Morell directed me to stay until I got further orders.

To the Judge-Advocate—I do not know whether Gen. Porter knew of the obstacles in the road. Gen. Porter did not make known to me the urgent reasons assigned by Gen. Pope for our being at Bristow Station on the morning of the 28th.

We did not make a reconnoissance of our front after the artillery opened on the 29th. Before that we had a whole regiment acting as skirmishers. I believe that during the day we had a large portion of Lee's army in our front. They formed a line obliquely to our front. There were heavy bodies of troops passing from Thoroughfare Gap toward our front all day. Some may have been five miles, some three, and some two thousand yards. On the 29th heard no firing, except artillery at a long distance. Toward evening there were heavy volleys of musketry. The

whether it emanated from Gen. Porter or not. I started on the 28th ahead, but, after I started, I halted and the regulars passed ahead. After that I occupied, I think, the centre of Gen. Morell's Division. The conference of Gen. McDowell and Gen. Porter on the 29th was between twelve and one o'clock; he remained half an hour, I think. On the march of the 29th to Gainesville, I was in front. In retreat on the afternoon of the 29th, before the order to attack the enemy, my brigade had moved a mile and a half or two miles. It was certainly not practicable to move a large body of troops on the night of the 27th, or the morning of the 28th, over a road of which we had no knowledge. If we had started at one o'clock, the first brigade would have got through, if the road had been clear, but the first battery would have blocked the road so that the rest would have remained until daylight before they could move. It is probable we could have got to Bristow Station with one brigade of Morell's Division. Most certainly a commander should not move without his artillery, unless specially ordered. On the 30th we moved from Centreville to the battle-field, about five P. M. The road was blocked up by wagons and stragglers coming from Centreville, and the bridge at Cub Run was broken through. I got to the bridge with the head of my brigade. As to where the enemy was forming on our front on the 29th, I suppose that would have been reported to Gen. Morell. I don't know that I supposed we were retreating on the evening of the 29th. I supposed that we were going to shift to some other position, where, I did not know. I saw Gen. Porter several times after his joining the command of Gen. Pope. From what I saw and heard I supposed, and have ever supposed, that Gen. Porter exhibited his usual zeal and energy to get ahead; one thing that made me think so was our long march from Barnett's Ford to Warrenton Junction, which nearly broke the whole command down. I do call to mind a little conversation at Bristow Station. From what he said I thought, and we thought, we were going down to be in at the taking of Jackson.

To the Judge-Advocate—I have yet to learn an instance of our leaving our division artillery when moving by land. On the 29th I merely obeyed orders and was at the head of my brigade. What efforts Gen. Porter made I am not aware of.

At this point, Mr. Lord, the efficient stenographer employed by the Judge-Advocate, said he had as much testimony as could be written out before the next session of the Court, and the Court thereupon adjourned to to-morrow.

[The proceedings of the two succeeding days have already been given in the Times.]

Early History of the Rebellion in Missouri.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY OF MAJ.-GEN. FREMONT ON THE M'KINSTRY COURT-MARTIAL.

On Monday, Dec. 29, Maj.-Gen. Fremont appeared as a witness in the McKinstry Court-martial now drawing to a close in St. Louis. The following was his testimony:

Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, witness for defence, duly sworn:

Question—What command did you hold in the Summer and Fall of 1861?

Answer—That of the Western Department.

Q.—At what time did you assume command of the Western Department, and about what time were you relieved from it?

A.—I assumed command on or about the 26th of July, 1861, and was relieved on the 2d day of November following.

Q.—What was the extent of the department under your command, during the Summer of 1861?

A.—The department comprehended the country west of the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, including New-Mexico, together with Illinois, on the east side of the river.

Q.—What officer was in command of this department next preceding yourself?

A.—Maj.-Gen. McClellan.

Q.—What officer next preceded Gen. McClellan in the command of this department?

A.—Brig.-Gen. Lyon.

Q.—When you assumed command of the department, was or was not the State of Arkansas and a large part of the State of Missouri in open rebellion against the authority of the United States?

A.—They were both in open rebellion.

Q.—Describe briefly, if you please, the portions of country and points within your command that were threatened, or in danger from the rebel forces, at the time you arrived at St. Louis.

Q.—The department, generally, was threatened. Of that part which we held in possession, the portion most immediately threatened was the State of Missouri itself, by the rebel partisan troops, and the southeastern and southwestern frontier, by an organized Confederate force of about 50,000.

Q.—Was there any period of time during your command of the Department of the West when there were no raids or threatened or actual invasions into Missouri by the rebel forces?

A.—There was no such period.

Q.—Was or was not the exigency of the army service in the department very great while you were in command of it?

A.—It was undoubtedly very great.

Q.—At the time of your arrival in St. Louis in 1861, what was the actual or estimated strength of the organized military forces within your command?

A.—The organized available force amounted to about seventeen thousand.

Q.—Where were the forces you have just mentioned operating or stationed at that time?

A.—On the southeastern and southwestern frontiers, at Cairo and Springfield, in Northern Missouri, and at different points throughout the State.

Q.—Were the organized forces then with your command adequate to the public emergencies?

A.—They were very inadequate and disproportioned; it was seventeen thousand men against a rebellious State with a population of about one million, and an organized outside force of about fifty thousand.

Q.—If you adopted and carried into execution any measures to meet existing emergencies, and with a view to resist and conquer the public enemy, and maintain the supremacy of the United States Government, please state and explain, as briefly and in as condensed a form as practicable, what those measures were.

A.—The means which I had adopted and carried into effect, were the raising and equipping a force sufficient, in my judgment, at that time to open the Mississippi River to New-Orleans, and to reduce the Department into obedience to the laws of the United States; that, together with such subordinate measures as would tranquilize the country, was what I endeavored to carry into effect.

Q.—Did or did not a large number of the troops that were called into the service from the Northwest assemble rapidly at St. Louis during the months of July, August and September, 1861?

A.—They did. The force of 17,000 men, which I found here, was increased by the 2d of November to ninety-two regiments, of about 62,000 men, including the force originally at Cairo, together with Gen. McClernand's Brigade.

Q.—How were those troops supplied and equipped when they first arrived at St. Louis?

A.—They were very inadequately supplied; in greater part neither equipped or supplied.

Q.—Were or were not the exigencies such as to render it necessary to the public safety that the troops should be equipped and supplied, and sent to the field rapidly, and in large numbers?

A.—These exigencies were such that immediate dispatch was currently required in sending them to the field.

Q.—During the whole time of your command in this Department, was or was not the accused one of your staff officers and Chief Quartermaster of the Department?

A.—He was up to about the 20th of September, at which time he assumed command of his brigade in the field.

Q.—Please state whether or not your plans looked to extensive military operations, and whether or not the accused was informed and kept advised of all your plans of projected military operations?

A.—The objects comprehended in the intended campaign, comprehended unusually extensive military operations, and Gen. McKinstry, being Chief Quartermaster, was kept by me thoroughly and well informed of the nature and extent of my proposed operations; the greater or less success of our movements in the field depended mainly upon the efficiency and skill with which he administered his department, and to enable him to do so, full information was necessary in advance.

Q.—When you assumed command of the department, do you know whether or not there were any clothing, equipments, and other army supplies for the troops at St. Louis?

A.—There was so little in the way of supplies of any kind, that it is safe to answer there were none at all.

Q.—Had you any means of knowing, or did you know how the troops that came into camp at St. Louis were equipped, or what their wants were before their arrival here?

A.—Except in rare cases, I was not informed as to the condition in which the troops would arrive, in respect to supplies and equipments.

Q.—What was the means of communication between your headquarters and the office of the accused?

A.—Telegraphic and by orderlies, and personally, when occasion required more extended communication.

Q.—How frequently did Gen. McKinstry visit or report to you for orders, at your headquarters?

A.—Frequently, at any hour of the day or night, as occasion required.

Q.—State whether or not you gave orders to the accused to furnish supplies, and whether or not those orders were frequent, urgent and imperative.

A.—I did give such orders to Gen. McKinstry. They were frequent, urgent and peremptory.

Q.—State whether or not the quality of supplies that was required for the army, and which the accused, as Quartermaster, furnished, was large.

A.—Naturally they were—involving supplies, (before the termination of his duties,) for 80,000 or 90,000 men, almost wholly unprovided.

Q.—Was, or was not the accused very inadequately supplied with funds?

A.—He was; so inadequately that the term supplied is scarcely applicable.

Q.—If you made any effort to obtain from the authorities at Washington the requisite funds, for the Quartermaster's Department at St. Louis, please so state.

A.—I did make such efforts, frequently and urgently.

Q.—Examine the letter now shown you, and state who wrote it, and whether or not you received it, and when.

A.—It was written by Mr. Montgomery Blair; this I believe to be his handwriting, and it was received by me, I suppose in regular course of mail, after its date?

Letter was read.

Q.—If the Secretary of War gave you any verbal order or direction as to the manner supplies were to be procured for the army that was expected to by formed in this Department, please so state, and also state the substance of those two orders or directions.

A.—The orders or instructions of the Secretary of War were comprehended in making me acquainted with the objects which it was proposed I should accomplish. As to the manner and means of doing so, it was left absolutely and entirely to my own judgment.

Q.—State whether or not Quartermaster-General Meigs made an official visit to this Department in the Summer and Fall of 1861.

A.—He made a visit held to be official, in the first days of September, '61, I think.

Q.—Do you think whether or not Quartermaster-General Meigs, at the time he visited this Department as you have stated, was informed or knew how the accused had made his purchases of supplies, and how he was then making such purchases.

A.—I believe he was fully so informed. Naturally in the performance of his own duties he would be so.

Q.—State whether or not Quartermaster-General Meigs, while in St. Louis, expressed any approbation or disapprobation of the manner in which the accused had conducted his official transactions.

Q.—I remember to have seen Gen. Meigs on that occasion, when he called upon me with Gen. McKinstry, in the evening—I think preceding his return to Washington—his manner and conversation left upon my mind the impression that he was abundantly satisfied with the official conduct of Gen. McKinstry.

Q.—If you made, or directed any inquiries to be made in respect to the kind and quality of army supplies that could be obtained in St. Louis, please state how you found the St. Louis market supplied with army material during the time you were in command here.

A.—I did cause such inquiries to be frequently made, and found the market then very imperfectly furnished with such supplies.

Q.—If you know, state whether or not the accused encountered serious obstacles and difficulties in procuring army supplies; if so, what were some of those obstacles and difficulties?

A.—He did necessarily encounter such obstacles; the whole state and condition of affairs was extraordinary and new. The sudden war had found this part of the country very insufficiently provided with war materials, and Gen. McKinistry was obliged to discover and create sources of supplies; this condition of affairs made the chief obstacle. There were lesser obstacles, such as the prohibition to trade with persons not known to be loyal; and many others, which I do not now bear in mind.

Q.—State, if you please, whether or not you ordered the accused to purchase horses of a particular kind or quality for an artillery corps; if so, please state what kind or quality of horses you ordered the accused to purchase?

A.—I ordered Gen. McKinstry to purchase horses for a battery or batteries of horse artillery, which should be of a class superior to those we had been purchasing, and for which I authorized him to pay as much as $150 each. It was about the time of the completion of Benton Barracks, and the occasion on which the order was given, was a visit to that place. I was at that time organizing my artillery, and, among other corps, that of Col. Blair's, which regiment was being changed into an artillery regiment. Col. Blair urged that the horses, which I was so directing to be purchased, should be allowed to go to his battery. I assented, and the order was given accordingly.

Q.—State whether or not you directed or ordered Leonidas Haskell to furnish mules for this department. If so, please state whether the accused had anything to do with the purchase of those mules, otherwise than to provide for the payment of them?

A.—I did not so direct or order L. Haskell. I knew that he was so furnishing; I think I suggested that he should furnish such animals; I knew that he was a good judge of mules or horses, and believed he would furnish good ones, and I gave this order to Gen. McKinstry, "to receive and inspect any such mules as he (Haskell) might offer." We were at that time in pressing need of mules for the Southwest Expedition. A large number was required to be furnished in thirty days. Gen. McKinstry had nothing to do with the purchase of those mules, other than the payments for them.

Q. From your knowledge of the manner in which Gen. McKinstry performed his Quartermaster duties, please state whether or not he was diligent, attentive and energetic in the discharge of his duties?

A. He was so diligent, energetic and attentive, and performed his duties in such a way as to command my unqualified respect and approbation.

Q. What portion of the twenty-four hours did Major McKinstry devote to his Provost-Marshal duties?

A. The night generally.

Q. State whether or not you assigned Gen. McKinstry to act as Provost-Marshal without solicitation on his part?

A. I did so assign him without solicitation—I believe without any knowledge on his part of my intention to so assign him. He at first declined the appointment when it was offered him, but consented to act at my special request.

Cross-examined—Q. From the time you assumed command of the Western Department, were not troops arriving almost daily during the months of August and September?

A. Almost daily, at the average of about 1,000 per day, I think.

Q. Did you give Gen. McKinstry any orders in relation to the administration of his Department which required him to violate the army regulations?

Gen. McKinstry objected to the question, and said:

"The question is objectionable because it assumes that the accused violated the army regulations, which has not been proven, and cannot be proven. It is competent for the prosecution to ask what orders the witness gave to the accused, and when the orders are shown in evidence, it will be for the Court to decide whether they are in violation of the army regulations. It is not for the prosecution to assume that any orders given by this witness were in violation of the regulations. The qestion put does this very thing."

(The objection was sustained.)

Q.—What circumstance led you to believe that Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs was informed, or knew how the accused had made and was then making his purchases of supplies?

A.—It is difficult to say what circumstance. I got the impression on my mind from circumstances at the time—letters, probably, and the knowledge that the Department was informed of the mode in which we were doing business here. I take it for granted that Gen. Meigs knew what the officer who represented the Department here was doing, and such letters as I have seen from Gen. Meigs and Mr. Montgomery Blair, together with my conversation with Gen. Meigs when he was here, were of that description sufficient to justify me in the belief that he knew generally what was being done and how it was done, so far as it concerned him.

Q.—How many horses were included in the order you gave Gen. McKinstry authorizing him to pay $150 each for them?

A.—The purchase first to be made was, I think, for one battery of horse artillery, with the intention of buying others as might afterwards be determined, at least to the extent of two batteries, was about the number proposed to be purchased. The first order covered on battery. I do not entirely bear in mind to what extent it was proposed to go on furnishing horses of that class to Col. Blair's Regiment, beyond one battery.

Q.—Can you state the date of the completion of Benton Barracks?

A.—No; September, I presume.

Q.—Is it a matter within your knowledge that Quartermaster-Gen. Meigs was informed of the details of the mode in which Gen. McKinstry was doing business here?

A.—It is within my belief.

Q.—Was or was not the number of batteries twelve that Col. Blair proposed to fit out?

A.—There were to be twelve batteries.

Q.—Was or was not Benton Barracks in the course of erection instead of being completed when you ordered Gen. McKinstry to purchase the horses of which you have spoken?

A.—Possibly; I supposed it to be about the time of their completion; it was my first visit to the barracks. The barracks were only a short time in erection.

Q.—Who was to fix the price for all such horses or mules as Mr. Haskell should deliver to Gen. McKinstry?

A.—Gen. McKinstry, I presume.

Major-Gen. Fremont then retired.

Capt. Semmes, of the Alabama.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* furnishes the following sketch of Raphael Semmes, the commander of the pirate *Alabama*:

"Raphael Semmes is a native of Maryland, and entered the United States Navy 1st of April, 1826. He passed in April, 1832, number three in a class of thirty-seven, and was made a Lieutenant in February, 1837. In this interval, he read law in Cincinnati, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio, and subsequently married a daughter of Dr. Spencer, of that city, by whom he had two daughters, yet single. As a Lieutenant, he did very little duty, always avoiding it. He served about two years in the West India and Gulf Station, under Commodore Dallas, in 1838 and 1839. Within this time, he had two temporary commands, the first a river steamer, which he lost very stupidly on the oyster banks at the entrance of the Withlacooche, in Florida.

His second command was the unfortunate brig *Somers*, in which the Slidell-Mackenzie tragedy was enacted. This brig was capsized near Vera Cruz, in a norther, while under a cloud of canvas. Many of the wretched crew perished in sight of the Mexicans, on the mole of Vera Cruz. Subsequent to this, for years, Semmes was a resident of Mobile, eking out a precarious existence by sharp practices, so familiar to the scamps now in general termed 'Tombs lawyers.' For a long time he remained unemployed, the Navy Department refusing to place him on duty. During Buchanan's Administration, through the influence of the arch-traitor, Senator Slidell, Semmes was appointed Light-house Inspector at Mobile, and when the head of that Department was sent to command the Paraguay expedition, Semmes was suddenly transferred to Washington as Secretary of the Lighthouse Board. Associated in all the vile pilterings concocted by John Slidell, and an equally dishonorable comrade employed in the Department, the three succeeded in abstracting large sums from the United States Treasury. Secretary Dix discovered the thefts, and dismissed Semmes and his clerical *confrere*, and both left Washington, forgetting to pay their debts, representing themselves as being unable to do so, when it was well known they carried off large sums of gold. Semmes, while in the United States Navy, was regarded as a lazy, shirking officer, whose fondness for money caused him to appear in habiliments not over cleanly or respectable. His wife and daughter still pass most of their time in Cincinnati."

EXECUTION OF THE INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.

Their Confessions of Guilt—Descriptions of the Parting Scenes—The Execution.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Press* of Saturday last brings us details of the execution of the thirty-nine Indians whose death sentence was sanctioned by President Lincoln.

On the afternoon of Dec. 22 Col. Miller informed them that the time of their execution was nearly at hand—making the communication through the interpreter, Rev. Mr. Riggs.

The prisoners received their sentence very coolly. At the close of the first paragraph they gave the usual grunt of approval; but as the second was being interpreted to them, they evidently discovered the drift of the matter, and their approval was less general and with but little unction. Several Indians smoked their pipes composedly during the reading; and we observed one in particular who, when the time of execution was designated, quietly knocked the ashes from his pipe and filled it afresh with his favorite *kinnekinnick*; while another was slowly rubbing a pipeful of the same article in his hand, preparatory to a good smoke.

The following are the names and crimes of the respective Indians who were condemned to death, as given in the report of the Military Commission which was appointed to investigate the charges against them:

Sir: Having, by your directions, examined the records of the convictions of Sioux Indians by the Military Commission ordered by Brig.-Gen. Sibley, we submit the following list of those who were convicted of rape and murder, viz.:

No. 1. O-ta-kla, *alias* Godfrey, a negro.—Engaged extensively in the massacres, and, though sentenced to be hung, recommended to have his punishment commuted to imprisonment for ten years, because of the valuable testimony and information he furnished the Commission.

No. 2. Te-he-hdo-ne-cha.—Engaged in the massacres; took a white woman prisoner, and ravished her.

No. 4. Tazoo, *alias* Plan-doo-ta.—Convicted of participating in the murder of Mr. Patville, and of ravishing a young girl.

No. 5. Wy-a-tah-to-wah.—Confesses to have participated in the murder of Mr. Francis Patville, and to have been engaged in three battles.

No. 6. Hin-han-shoon-ko-yag-ma-ne.—Convicted of the murder of Alexander Hunter, and of having taken and held Mrs. Hunter a prisoner until she was rescued from him by another Indian.

No. 10. Muz-za-bom-a-du.—Convicted of the murder of an old man and two children.

No. 11. Wah-pa-du-ta.—Confesses that he was engaged in the massacres, and that he shot a white man.

No. 12. Wan-he-hud.—Convicted of participating in the battles, and of murder.

No. 14. Sua-ma-ni.—Convicted of the murder of two persons.

No. 15. Ta-te-mi-ma.—Convicted of murder, and of the capture of women and children.

No. 19. Rda-in-yan-kua.—Took a prominent part in all the battles, including an attack on New-Ulm, leading and urging the Indians forward, and opposing the giving up of the captives when it was proposed by others.

No. 22. Do-wan-sa.—Convicted of the murder of a white woman, and of the design to *ravish* her daughter, who was wounded by him and killed by another Indian before he had carried his design into execution.

No. 24. Ha-pan.—Confessed that he was in all the battles and at the murder of Mr. Patville, and that he aided in taking a white woman (Miss Williams) prisoner.

No. 35. Shoon-ka-ska (White Dog.)—Was the leader of the party that attacked Capt. Marsh's company, and was the man who detained Capt. Marsh in conversation until the Indians crossed the river and surrounded the command, and then gave them the signal to fire.

No. 67. Toon-kan-chah-tay-mane.—Said in presence of witness that he shot a man in an ox-wagon, and was in several battles.

No. 68. E-say-hoo-tay.—Told witness that he killed Divoll and seven white persons across the river; that the second day after crossing the river he killed a man and a woman.

No. 69. Om-da-cha.—Took witness, David Faribault, prisoner, who says he shot two persons at his house.

No. 70. Hay-pee-don, or Wamne-omne-ho-ta.—Cut Mrs. Thieler with a hatchet, after she had been shot by another Indian, and fired many shots at the fort.

No. 96. Mahpe-o-ke-na-ji.—Convicted of the murder of Antoine Young, and of participating in the murder of another man, four women and eleven children.

No. 115. Henry Milford, a half-breed.—Convicted of participating in the murder of a white man and woman.—(See cases 138 and 175.)

No. 121. Chaskay-don, or Chaskay-etay.—Convicted of shooting and cutting open a woman who was with child.

No. 138. Baptiste Campbell, a half-breed.—Confessed that he was one of the party who murdered a man and woman, and that he shot first.—(See cases 115 and 175.)

No. 155. Tay-ta-ka-gay.—Convicted of murdering or of participating in the murder of Amos W. Higgins.

No. 170. Ha-pink-pa.—Convicted of the murder of Garvie.

No. 175. Hypolite Ange, a half-breed.—Confesses that he was one of the party that murdered a white man, and that he fired at him.—(See cases Nos. 115 and 138.)

No. 178. Na-pa-shue.—Convicted of participating in a massacre, and boasted that he had killed nineteen persons.

No. 210. Wa-kan-tan-ka.—Convicted of the murder of a white man not named.

No. 225. Toon-kan-ka yrg-e-na-jin.—Convicted of participating in the murder of a white man at the Big Woods.

No. 254. Ma-kat-e-na-jin.—Convicted of participating in the massacres near New-Ulm, and of encouraging the young men to do so.

No. 264. Pa-ze-koo-tay-ma-ne.—Convicted of participating in the murder of a party of eight white men.

No. 279. Ta-tay-hde-don.—Convicted of participating in the massacre at Beaver Creek, and of taking captive a white woman.

No. 318. Wa-she-choon, or Toon-kan-shkan-mene-hay.—Convicted of participating in the murder of La Butt's son.

No. 327. A-e-cha-ga.—Convicted of participating in the murder of an old man and two girls.

No. 333. Ha-tan-in-koo.—Convicted of participating in the murder of a man at Green Lake; admits that he struck him with an axe after he had been shot by others of the party.

No. 342. Chay-ton-hoon-ka.—Proved to have been one of a party that committed the massacres at Beaver Creek.

No. 359. Chas-ka-hda.—Is proven to have been of the party, and present when Patville was killed, and to have saved Mary Anderson (who had been wounded) from being killed, and to have taken her prisoner.

No. 373. Hda-hin-hday.—Convicted of the murder of Mrs. Adams' child and others. Was one of the party that brought Mrs. Adams in.

No. 377. O-ya-ta-a-koo.—Convicted of participating in the murder of Patville.

No. 382. Ma-hoo-way-wa.—Convicted of participating in the massacre at "Travelers' Home," and of murdering a man on the road near there.

No. 383. Wa-kin-yan-na.—Convicted of participating in the murder, near the "Travelers' Home," of an old man, two young girls and two boys.

To facilitate your reference to these particular cases we have withdrawn the papers from the records of the Commission and submit them herewith.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

GEORGE C. WHITING,
FRANCIS H. RUGGLES.

The following is the order of the President concerning certain Indians:

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 6, 1862.

Ordered, That of the Indians and half-breeds sentenced to be hanged by the Military Commission composed of Col. Crooks, Lieut.-Col. Marshall, Capt. Grant, Capt. Bayley and Lieut. Olin, and lately sitting in Minnesota, you cause to be executed, on Friday, the 19th day of December instant, the following named, to wit:

[Here follows all the names of the above, with the exception of the first named:]

The other condemned prisoners you will hold, subject to further orders, taking care that they neither escape nor are subjected to unlawful violence.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

Brig.-Gen. H. H. Sibley, St. Paul, Minnesota.

On Wednesday, each of the sentenced Indians was permitted to send for two or three of his relatives or friends confined in the same prison, for the purpose of bidding them a final adieu, and to carry such messages to absent relatives as each one might be disposed to send.

On Thursday the women who were employed as cooks for the prisoners, all of whom had relations among the condemned, were admitted to the prison. This interview was less sad, but still interesting. Locks of hair, blankets, coats, and almost every article in possession of the prisoners were given in trust for some relative or friend who had been forgotten or overlooked during the interview of the previous day. The messages were principally advice to their friends to bear themselves with fortitude and refrain from great mourning.

Late on Thursday night, in company with Lieut.-Col. Marshall, the report of the *Press* proceeds, we visited the building occupied by the doomed Indians. They were quartered on the ground floor of the three-story stone building erected by the late Gen. Lenox.

They were all fastened to the floor by chains, two by two. Some were sitting up, smoking and conversing, while others were reclining, covered with blankets and apparently asleep. The three half-breeds and one or two others only, were dressed in citizens' clothes. The rest all wore the breech-clout, leggins and blankets, and not a few were adorned with paint. The majority of them are young men, though several are quite old and gray-headed, ranging perhaps towards seventy. One is quite a youth, not over sixteen. They all appeared cheerful and contented, and scarcely to reflect on the certain doom which awaited them.

Father Ravoux spent the whole night among the doomed ones, talking with them concerning their fate, and endeavoring to impress upon them a serious view of the subject. He met with some success, and during the night several were baptized, and received the communion of the church.

At daylight on Friday, Father Ravoux was still with them, also Rev. Dr. Williamson. They shook hands with the officers who came in among them, bidding them good-by, as if they were going on a long and pleasant journey. They had added some fresh streaks of vermillion and ultramarine to their countenances, as their fancy suggested, evidently intending to fix themselves off as gayly as possible for the coming exhibition. They commenced singing their death-song, Ta-zoo leading, and nearly all joining.

At 7¾ o'clock all persons were excluded from the room, except those necessary to help prepare the prisoners for their doom. Under the superintendence of Maj. Brown and Capt. Redfield, their irons were knocked off, and one by one were tied by cords, their elbows being pinioned behind and the wrists in front, but about six inches apart. This operation occupied till about 9 o'clock. In the meantime the scene was much enlivened by their songs and conversation, keeping up the most cheerful appearance. As they were being pinioned, they went round the room, shaking hands with the soldiers and reporters, bidding them "Good-bye," &c. White Dog requested not to be tried, and said that he could keep his hands down; but of course his request could not be complied with. He said that Little Crow, Young Six, and Big Eagle's brother got them into this war, and now he and others are to die for it. After all were properly fastened, they stood up in a row around the room, and another exciting death song was sung. They then sat down very quietly, and commenced smoking again. Father Ravoux came in, and, after addressing them a few moments, knelt in prayer, reading from a prayer-book in the Dakota language, which a portion of the condemned repeated after him. During this ceremony nearly all paid the most strict attention, and several were affected even to tears. He then addressed them again, first in Dakota, then in French, which was interpreted by Baptiste Campbell, one of the condemned half-breeds.

The caps were then put on their heads. These were made of white muslin taken from the Indians when their camps were captured, and which had formed part of the spoils they had taken from the murdered traders. They were made long and looked like a meal sack, but being rolled up only came down to the forehead, and allowed their painted faces yet to be seen.

They received these evidences of their near approach to death with evident dislike. When it had been adjusted on one or two, they looked around on the others who had not yet received it, with an appearance of shame. There was no more singing, and but little conversation and smoking now. All sat around the room; most of them in a crouched position awaiting their doom, in silence, or listening to the remarks of Father Ravoux, who still addressed them. Once in a while they brought their small looking-glasses before their faces, to see that their countenances yet preserved the proper modicum of paint. The three half-breeds were the most of all affected, and their dejection of countenance was truly pitiful to behold.

At precisely 10 o'clock the condemned were marshaled in a procession, and headed by Capt. Redfield, marched out into the street, and directly across through files of soldiers to the scaffold, which had been erected in front, and were delivered to the Officer of the Day, Capt. Burt. They went eagerly and cheerfully, even crowding and jostling each other to be ahead, just like a lot of hungry boarders rushing to dinner in a hotel. The soldiers who were on guard in their quarters stacked arms and followed them, and they in turn were followed by the clergy, reporters, &c.

As they commenced the ascent of the scaffold, the death-song was again started, and when they had all got up, the noise they made was truly hideous. It seemed as if pandemonium had broken loose. It had a wonderful effect in keeping up their courage. One young fellow, who had been given a cigar by one of the reporters, just before marching from their quarters, was smoking it on the stand, puffing away very coolly during the intervals of the hideous "Hi-yi-yi," "Hi-yi-yi," and even after the cap was drawn over his face, he managed to get it up over his mouth and smoke. Another was smoking his pipe. The noose having been promptly adjusted over the necks of each, by Capt. Libby, all was ready for the fatal signal.

The scene at this juncture was one of awful interest. A painful and breathless suspense held the vast crowd which had assembled from all quarters to witness the execution.

Three slow, measured and distinct beats on the drum by Major Brown, who had been announced as signal officer, and the rope was cut by Mr. Duly, the scaffold fell, and thirty-seven lifeless bodies were left dangling between heaven and earth. One of the ropes was broken, and the body of Rattling Runner fell to the ground. The neck had probably been broken, as but little signs of life were observed, but he was immediately hung up again. While the signal beat was being given, numbers were seen to clasp the hands of their neighbors, which in several instances continued to be clasped till the bodies were cut down.

As the platform fell there was one, not loud, but prolonged cheer from the soldiery and citizens who were spectators, and then all were quiet and earnest witnesses of the scene. For so many there was but little suffering; the necks of all, or nearly all, were evidently dislocated by the fall, and the after struggle was slight. The scaffold fell at 10¼ o'clock, and in twenty minutes the bodies had all been examined by Surgeons Le Boutillier, Sheardown, Finch, Clark and others, and life pronounced extinct.

The bodies were then cut down, placed in four army wagons, and attended by Company K, as a burial party, and under the command of Lieut.-Col. Marshall were taken to the grave prepared for them, among the willows on the sand bar nearly in front of the town. They were all deposited in one grave, thirty feet in length by twelve in width, and four feet deep, being laid on the bottom in two rows, with their feet together and their heads to the outside. They were simply covered with their blankets and the earth thrown over them.

The other condemned Indians were kept close in their quarters, where they were chained and not permitted to witness the executions. During the awful moments, when they heard the death song of their late companions in guilt, they crouched themselves down, with their blankets over their heads and remained in perfect silence. They were much dejected all day. Some few squaws witnessed the scene.

The Rebel Invasion of Maryland.

GEN. LEE'S ORDERS FOR THE MOVEMENT.

The following orders, issued by Gen. Lee before the invasion of Maryland, have just been brought to light:

Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia, Sept. 9, 1862.

Special Orders No. 191.—III. The army will resume its march to-morrow, taking the Hagerstown road. Gen. Jackson's command will form the advance, and, after passing Middletown with such portion as he may select, take the route toward Sharpsburgh, cross the Potomac at the most convenient point, and by Friday morning take possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, capture such of the enemy as may be at Martinsburgh, and intercept such as may attempt to escape from Harper's Ferry.

IV. Gen. Longstreet's command will pursue the main road as far as Boonsboro, where it will halt, with the reserve, supply and baggage trains of the army.

V. Gen. McLaws, with his own division and that of Gen. R. H. Anderson, will follow Gen. Longstreet; on reaching Middletown will take the route to Harper's Ferry, and by Friday morning possess himself of the Maryland Heights, and endeavor to capture the enemy at Harper's Ferry and vicinity.

VI. Gen. Walker, with his division, after accomplishing the object in which he is now engaged, will cross the Potomac at Check's Ford, ascend its right bank to Lovettsville, take possession of Loudon Heights, if practicable, by Friday morning, Keyes' Ford on his left, and the road between the end of the mountain and the Potomac on his right. He will, as far as practicable, coöperate with Gen. McLaws and Gen. Jackson in intercepting the retreat of the enemy.

VII. Gen. D. H. Hill's Division will form the rear guard of the army, pursuing the road taken by the main body. The reserve artillery, advance and supply trains will precede Gen. Hill.

VIII. Gen. Stuart will detach a squadron of cavalry to accompany the commands of Gens. Longstreet, Jackson and McLaws, and with the main body of the cavalry will cover the route of the army, and bring up all stragglers that may have been left behind.

IX. The commands of Gens. Jackson, McLaws, and Walker, after accomplishing the objects for which they have been detached, will join the main body of the army at Boonsboro or Hagerstown.

X. Each regiment on the march will habitually carry its axes in the regimental ordnance wagons, for use of the men at their encampments to procure wood, &c.

By command of Gen. R. E. Lee.
(Signed) R. H. CHILTON, A. A. General.
For Major-Gen. D. H. Hill, Com'dg Division.

The Occupation of Winchester.

From the Baltimore American, Dec. 27.

We have some interesting intelligence from a gentleman who arrived here yesterday morning from Winchester, which is once more under the flag of the Union.

About the 15th instant, the rebel forces under Gen. Jones, numbering about 2,500 men, infantry and cavalry, took their departure from Winchester, leaving only a cavalry picket in the town. They moved up the valley toward Woodstock, where they were at the last accounts encamped. Among this force was the Maryland rebel brigade, and we learn that they left a terrible bad character in Winchester, having broken open and robbed the stores before they left. Their extreme destitute condition was, however, some excuse for their depredations. The people being almost in a starving condition, the departure of the rebel troops was hailed with joy, even by the rebel sympatizers.

On Monday morning last the rebel pickets, which had been left behind, suddenly disappeared, having got wind of the approach of some Union troops. They, however, did not let the people know the cause of their departure. The next morning, Tuesday, at 9 o'clock, a force of 800 cavalry, under command of Col. Keyes, being part of Gen. Kelley's command, arrived at Winchester, from Romney, and took possession of the city, to the great joy of the Unionists, as well as the gratification of the rebel sympathizers, who were ready to welcome any one who would bring with them the necessaries of life. Sugar was selling at 75 cents per pound; salt, $1 per pound; butter, $1 to $1 50; pepper, $5 per pound; molasses, $6 per gallon; unbleached cotton, $1 per yard; and cotton cloth, $1 50, only used for lining coffins. Sutlers were arriving with stocks of the necessaries, and prices were rapidly falling when our informant left. Poor Winchester, it presents a sorry aspect, under the various changes it has experienced, and its future is by no means established yet.

The Railroad from Charlestown to Winchester was entirely destroyed by the rebels, who burnt the bridges, destroyed all the ties, and carried off the railroad iron towards Stanton. The construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was progressing rapidly towards Harper's Ferry, and a large force is engaged. A good portion of the railroad iron has been straightened by an ingenious machine, and restored to its former condition.

The cavalry force at Winchester is understood to intend the permanent holding of the place, being sustained by a large force approaching from Middletown. This secures our possession of the whole Upper Potomac region, and the early resumption of travel to the West.

Gen. Kenley is in command at Harper's Ferry, and it is understood that Gen. Kelley's headquarters are at Martinsburgh.

The suffering of the people in the Valley is described to us as most terrible, almost threatening a famine, all their stocks having been swept off by the contending armies.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Among the passengers hither by the *Scotia* the other day, was Mr. Thomas Silorr, a noted English engineer and inventor. Mr. Silorr purposes to establish a line of large "Transatlantic Express Steamers," to ply between New-York and Bristol, Eng. The steamers are designed to carry from 1,500 to 2,000 passengers, at from $25 to $75 a-piece, and are to be constructed upon the principle of the Long Island Sound steamers, with modifications to suit Ocean navigation. Much has already been done toward the accomplishment of this scheme, such as obtaining charters and the completing of plans for a system of railways from the River Severn to Bristol, with the exception of a small engineering difficulty at Clifton, which has yet to be overcome, and which only hangs upon the question of choice of locality.

—The double attraction, says *Galignani*, of Mlle. Patti, and the return of Mario to his old home, the Italian Opera, after the scene at the Grand Opera on the preceding Monday, literally cram the theatre to the ceiling. The first notes of Mlle. Patti behind the scenes are hailed—contrary to Parisian custom—with a hearty round of applause. Mlle. Patti remains with us till January next, and is engaged to return the ensuing season; the interval being filled up by engagements in Vienna, London and Naples, where she is to appear in a new opera by Verdi.

—Mr. John M'Adam, of Glasgow, has received a brief letter from Garibaldi, dated Pisa, 3d inst., in which the General says: "You may be sure that had I accepted to draw my sword for the cause of the United States, it would have been for the abolition of Slavery, full, unconditional. I am most thankful to your gallant countrymen for the numerous proofs of sympathy they have given me. I know that no people better than the Scotch sympathises for those whose struggle is for civil or religious liberty."

—Victor Hugo is in the habit of receiving a number of children belonging to the poorest classes of society, to whom he administers bodily comforts in the shape of a good dinner, and mental alimentation in the form of useful knowledge. Once a week these destitute children are found in the bosom of his family, himself, his wife and children assisting in teaching them the elements of reading and writing. A life of Victor Hugo, written, it is said, by his wife, is shortly to be published in Paris.

—A Liverpool Circular, dated Dec. 4, says:

"During the past month 8,000 bales cotton rags have been bought in this market, and 3,000 bales in London for shipment to the United States. These purchases have consisted chiefly of Egyptians, at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 3d. for white, 11s. 6d. to 13s. 3d. for blue, and 10s. to 11s. for colored, with a considerable quantity of Japan blues at about 13s. Since the bulk of these purchases were made prices have advanced, and Egyptians have been sold at 15s. for white and 13s. 6d. for blue. Our market is quite bare of stock."

—The Prussian Envoy at Brazils has been charged with a proposal of marriage between the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and Isabella de Braganza, daughter of Emperor Pedro, a lady whose hand was aspired to by the Comte de Chartres, but the match was broken on his taking service against the Southern States, an act held hostile to Brazilian institutions.

—A Berlin journal states that there are now in the Prussian Capital seven butchers' shops for the sale of horse flesh, and that 750 horses have been killed in the present year for their supply. No animal can be slaughtered for those establishments without a certificate from the veterinary surgeon of the police.

—The King of Hanover has just celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his career as a musical composer, the first of his compositions being dated the 1st of December, 1837. His Majesty has composed more than two hundred pieces, consisting of ballads, quatuors, &c.

—The death of Miss Julia Pardoe, the well-known novelist and "boudoir historian," is just announced. Miss Pardoe had been suffering for some time from congestion of the brain, and she died at her residence in Montagu-street, Portman-square, a day or two ago.

—Mr. G. Julian Harney, who has for six years edited the Jersey (Eng.) *Independent*, has just retired from the editorial chair. Mr. Harney has steadfastly adhered to the cause of America throughout the war, advocating it with rare fervor and eloquence.

—Dr. Rowland Williams and Rev. H. B. Wilson, the two writers of *Essays and Reviews*, who have been prosecuted in the Court of Arches, have been sentenced to one year's suspension *ab officio et beneficio*. The reverend defendants have appealed to the Privy Council.

—A descendant of Tamerlane and Ghengis Khan, and the last of the dynasty of the Great Moguls, died on the 10th of November. It was the King of Delhi who was dethroned and carried a prisoner to Rangoon in 1858.

—Horace Vernet, the great battle-artist, is on his death bed. He has just received from the Emperor the insignia of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, with a sympathetic letter.

—M. Granier de Cassagnac is about to establish a new journal in Paris, which will appear, it is said, on the 1st of next January. It is to be called *L'Epoque*.

—Mr. John Bright is under orders from his physicians to desist from labor, and retire from public life. His health is extremely delicate.

—A marriage is arranged between Marshal Canrobert and Mlle. Macdonald, a niece of the first Empire's Marshal of that ilk.

—In France there recently died, aged 77, Lieut.-Gen. de Montcalm Goyon, grandson of the Montcalm who fell at Quebec.

—It is stated that M. de Lamartine has just sold his *Memoirs from Beyond the Grave* for about $8,000.

Naval.

THE LAST OF OUR AFRICAN SQUADRON.

The old-fashioned sailing corvette *Saratoga*, which has been showing the United States flag in the isolated harbors on the African station, has returned. We have now no fleet in that part of the world, and slave-dealers have a holiday, as far as loading slaves is concerned. When the war broke out, the following formidable squadron was kept on the station:

Vessels.	Tons.	Officers and Men.	Guns.
Constellation	1,452	300	22
San Jacinto	1,446	300	13
Portsmouth	1,022	300	22
Mohican	994	200	6
Saratoga	882	300	20
Sumter	464	100	5
Mystic	464	100	5
Relief (storeship)	468	50	1

The treaty with Great Britain only rendered it necessary to keep about fifty guns on the Coast. Recently, British cruisers have been somewhat extensively withdrawn. The blockade of our home ports renders an African squadron practically of little account.

The following is a brief summary of the cruise of the *Saratoga*: She sailed from the Delaware breakwater Nov. 18, 1861; arrived at Cape Mount Dec. 29; anchored off Monrovia on the 30th, and finally reached St. Paul de Loando on the 25th of January, 1862. She captured the American slaver *Express*, Feb. 25, and the *Nightingale*, with 961 Africans on board, on the 25th August last. In September she was ordered to cruise in the North Atlantic for privateers. During this cruise she touched at Lisbon, and there received orders to return home. She left Lisbon Nov. 17, and made the passage home in thirty-seven days. Her officers and crew are all well. The *Saratoga* will go out of commission and be repaired.

PERSONAL.

—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Springfield, Ill., under date of Dec. 25:

"Gen. McClernand was married on Tuesday evening at Jacksonville, in this State, to Miss Minerva Dunlap, daughter of Col. James Dunlap, of that place. The Rev. Mr. Wood performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a very large party of invited guests, among whom I noticed the Governor of the State, Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Auditor and lady, Hon. O. M. Hatch, Secretary of State, and lady; a large number of the citizens of Jacksonville, including Professors of the various Colleges, there, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, merchants, &c. An ample supper in the dining-hall of the Dunlap House and conversation, dancing, &c., in the capacious parlors, closed the festivities in the evening. Miss Dunlap is the second daughter of Col. and Mrs. Dunlap to whom the General has been united in marriage. His former wife was a most amiable, accomplished and talented young lady. She was the delight and admiration of all who knew her in Jacksonville and Springfield, and the circle of her relatives and friends were by no means limited. She was cut down in her youth by consumption. The present Mrs. McClernand is also an amiable, accomplished and gifted lady; and the second choice of the General is pronounced to be fully as happy in these respects as the first. Mrs. McClernand is now the seventh married daughter of the Colonel."

—The Paris correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes: "I would like to be informed how the absurd report that Dr. J. Marion Sims had to be threatened to be put in irons, for the too free expression of secession sentiments on board the Great *Eastern*, on its outward passage, found its way into a Chicago paper? Dr. Sims does not profess to be anything but a Southerner, but he is one of the few who never expresses his opinions offensively, and in Paris attends patients who have need of his skill, without the slightest regard to their political sentiments. The silly stories about this course on the Great *Eastern* originated in his daughter having made a Confederate flag for a young Greek, who said he would like to see one, which flag Dr. Sims caused to be 'suppressed' as soon as he heard of its existence. Instead of fomenting discords, the Doctor was the means, whenever his health permitted him, (which was only for a few days during the whole passage,) of preventing demonstrations on the part of some Southerners who were on board, which was likely to offend the loyal portion of the passengers, and he united with these latter in getting up a testimonial to the Captain of the ship, the Committee of which selected him as their speaker in the presentation."

—One Barton, who was recently released from confinement at Camp Chase, Ohio, was astonished by meeting his wife, in company with her paramour, at a hotel table in Wheeling, whither he went immediately after his release. The point of the joke was that Blogg, the gay Lothario, was the individual on whose accusation Barton was arrested and committed to Camp Chase. Mrs. Barton attempted to satisfy her husband that there was nothing wrong; but the hotel register showed that "Mr. and Mrs. Peter" had been staying at the hotel for a week, and the injured husband left her presence, vowing eternal vengeance against the disturber of his domestic felicity.

—A little Yankee girl in Northampton, Mass., a few days since, went into a grocery store and procured some article, in payment for which she produced postage stamps. The man of trade took the stamps, and while examining one of them more minutely than the rest, the little girl spoke up promptly and said: "That's good, for we have washed all the black off."

—A little rascal has been swindling some rebel sympathizers in Western Virginia by pretending to be a nephew of Stonewall Jackson. One old farmer he robbed of $25, then persuaded his victim that he was not guilty of the theft, and remained in his good graces long enough to steal his best horse, when he left for parts unknown.

—Gen. McNeil has been officially informed of the demand of Jeff. Davis for his surrender. He says it is false that Alsman, for whose murder the guerrillas were executed, was ever returned, but he has good information that this valuable guide was shot. He proposes to write a letter to the President on the subject of retaliation, and recite his experience.

—A little girl ten years of age arrived at San Francisco several weeks since, having made the journey from this City alone. On the passage some heartless wretch broke open her trunk and robbed her of everything, so that when she met her mother on the wharf at San Francisco she had no bonnet and not a change of garment.

—Maj.-Gen. Wool arrived at his home in Troy, on Thursday evening last, and had an enthusiastic reception. Mayor Thorn made the speech of welcome; the General replied briefly, and Hons. David L. Seymour and J. A. Griswold followed. In the evening Gen. Wool was serenaded.

—Two young men coasted half way down the White Mountains the present Winter on hand-sleds. They passed the distance of four miles in nineteen and a half minutes, and the last two miles in two and a half minutes. The Portland *Press* says so, but appends no affidavit to the fact.

—Ex-Gov. Dutton, of Connecticut, who lost a son in the battle of Cedar Mountain, and who made an unsuccessful visit to the battle-field to recover his body, delivered a lecture in New-Haven on the evening of Dec. 31, entitled "The Charge of Crawford's Brigade."

—Eli F. Sheets, who is confined in the Beaver (Penn.) jail, under sentence of death for having murdered John Ansley, is trying to cheat the gallows by starving himself to death. He had gone without anything substantial to eat for five days, when last heard from.

—Brig.-Gen. J. G. Foster has just lost a brother, Mr. N. S. Foster, for fifteen years one of the overseers in the Atlantic Mills, Lawrence, Mass. He died at that place on Dec. 23, in the forty-sixth year of his age. Gen. Foster is now the only survivor of a family of six children.

—Three little girls, who were playing the part of fairies in the afternoon performance at the Cincinnati Opera House, on Christmas day, dispelled all illusions by proving too heavy for the car in which they were transported aloft. One of them had her shoulder dislocated.

—Gen. Simon Cameron was in Philadelphia on the evening of Dec. 29. His friends thronged the hotel where he was stopping, and the Ex-Secretary and Ex-Minister, was obliged to make them a brief speech.

—Mr. Ezra Chadwick, a resident of Middletown, Conn., over 70 years of age, has twice unsuccessfully attempted to commit suicide within a week, once by hanging, and the second by stabbing himself.

—Rev. Father Waldo, who completed his one hundredth year on the 10th of last September, preached in Syracuse on the morning of Sunday, Dec. 28. His discourse occupied twenty-five minutes, and was full of vigor.

—Col. A. J. Morrison, of the Twenty-sixth New-Jersey Regiment, is making a brief visit to his home in Troy. He has been seriously ill for some time, but is now gradually recovering his health and strength.

—Col. D. H. Strother, whose name appears among those of Gen. Banks' Staff, is more familiarly known, particularly to the readers of *Harper's Magazine*, under the *nom de plume* of "Porte Crayon."

—Rev. J. Sella Martin has resigned the pastoral charge of the Joy-street Church (colored) in Boston, in order to accept a call which he has received from a church in England.

—Hon. R. S. Field, U. S. Senator from New-Jersey, is said to have the best chance for the appointment to the United States District Judgeship, rendered vacant by the death of Hon. Philemon Dickerson.

—Rev. J. C. Eccleston, M. D., of St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, has received and accepted a call to take charge of Trinity Church, in Newark, N. J.

—Rev. Dr. Washburne, of St. John's Church, Hartford, Conn., has resigned, in order to take charge of St. Mark's Church in Philadelphia.

—It is rumored in Washington that Secretary Chase will soon lead to the hymeneal altar the accomplished widow of the late Senator Douglas.

—A marriage was solemnized recently in New-Milford, Conn., the parties to which were aged respectively sixteen and fourteen years.

—Mary Jane Slack has recovered $1,750 damages from Norris Barnard, in a breach of promise case, just tried at Pittsburgh.

—It is stated that Messrs. Torrance of Montreal have shipped two tons weight of silver to China to purchase teas.

—The Chicago *Journal* states positively that Gen. Fremont has been assigned to some important command in the West.

—Brig.-Gen. Dumont, of Indiana, who has done good service in Kentucky against the Confederate Brig.-Gen. Morgan, is at home on a sick furlough.

—"Artemus Ward" (Charles F. Brown) has contributed over $1,000 to Sanitary and Soldiers' Relief Committees.

—Claib Jackson, Ex-Governor of Missouri, whose death at Little Rock, Ark., has already been noticed, died of cancer.

—Pierre Soulé is still at Havana. By the terms of his release he is not to go to New Orleans until the war is over, unless allowed by the Government.

—J. S. Nafew, of Albany, is talked of as a Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Assembly.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 4, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

At the time of going to press this morning, our latest advices from the Murfreesboro battle-field are to the afternoon of Friday—the third day of the tremendous struggle. Our troops were then apparently in possession of Murfreesboro. Gen. ROSECRANS had reorganized his forces during the previous night, and on Friday he had driven the enemy nearly two miles. Reinforcements were arriving, and the prospect, on the whole, looked favorable.

The Richmond papers of Wednesday last contain a dispatch, dated Vicksburgh, Dec. 30, giving an account of an attack upon the rebel works there by a National force, under Gen. MORGAN. The dispatch alleges that attempts were made to carry the works on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, but that the National forces were repulsed each time. Severe fighting, however, was going on at the date of the dispatch, and the Nationals had destroyed the Vicksburgh, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, as far as Delhi, a distance of thirty-three miles. We shall have to wait for our own dispatches before we can determine how much reliance to place on the rebel accounts.

Since the above was written, we have received Gen. SHERMAN's account of his operations at Vicksburgh, which, it will be seen, differs materially from the rebel account. Our forces were debarked on the left bank of the YAZOO, ten miles above its mouth, and marched in line of battle to Vicksburgh, where the enemy were encountered in force. A terrific conflict ensued, lasting five hours, when the enemy were driven back and out of his fortifications in the rear of the city. At night the two armies lay on their arms, with two bayous between them. Pontoons were constructed, and in the morning Gen. SHERMAN crossed and renewed the battle. The rebel position, which was a very strong one, was carried by storm. Gen. BANKS and Admiral FARRAGUT were expected to coöperate in the attack, but did not arrive in time.

Gen. GRANT has informed the War Department that the rebel force under command of Col. FORREST has been badly whipped by Gen. SULLIVAN, who captured six pieces of artillery and three hundred stand of arms, with many prisoners and horses. The fight took place at Spring Hill. Gen. GRANT adds that VAN DORN has been repulsed with heavy loss at every point excepting Holly Springs.

It will be seen from our dispatches from Arkansas this morning, that the announcement that Gen. BLUNT, after occupying Van Buren, was on his return to Prairie Grove, was a mistake. Gen. BLUNT himself telegraphs to Gen. CURTIS from Van Buren, under date of the 30th ult., that HINDMAN'S rebels retreated during the previous night toward Arkadelphia, abandoning about sixty of his wounded at Fort Smith, which is now in our possession. He also reports that Col. PHILLIPS, with twelve hundred men, had penetrated the Indian Territory, and driven the rebel forces under Cols. COFFEE and STANWART, across the Arkansas at Fort Gibson, and destroyed the rebel fortifications, barracks and commissary buildings at Fort Davis. Col. MCINTOSH'S command of rebel Creeks and Choctaws have expressed a desire to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance. Gen. HINDMAN'S entire telegraphic correspondence was captured at Van Buren, and will be forwarded to the War Department. The destitution of his army is represented to be most pitiable.

We have this morning the distressing intelligence that the iron-clad *Monitor* foundered at sea on Tuesday night, south of Cape Hatteras, with the loss of two officers and thirty-eight men. This intelligence is confirmed in a dispatch from Rear Admiral LEE to Secretary WELLES.

A letter from the army of Gen. BURNSIDE, received in Boston, announces that a considerable body of troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for a movement on Monday last, in light marching order, and with three days' rations. This probably has reference to the reconnoissance in force, spoken of in our dispatches.

The St. Louis *Republican* states that there is great disaffection among the Kentucky volunteers, in consequence of the adoption of the emancipation policy by Mr. LINCOLN. It states that the disaffection is genuine, and that it is sufficiently wide-spread to produce serious demoralization among the troops of that State. The more recent resignations include the names of Col. BROMLETTE, Col. WOOLFORD, Lieut.-Col. SCOTT, Lieut.-Col. HANSON, Major BUCKNER, and nearly forty other commissioned officers—the latter representing only three regiments, chiefly the Second and Third Cavalry. Gen. ROSECRANS and also the State authority have discouraged this prevalent disposition of officers to resign; but most of them, the *Republican* says, have been tendered peremptorily, and are to take effect on the 1st of January. It is hardly necessary to add, that the statements made by the *Republican* are, to a greater or less extent, prejudiced.

The Louisville *Journal*, of January 1, has this paragraph: "It is well known that serious obstructions had been placed in the channel of the Cumberland River by the rebels, which are effectual barriers to the navigation of that stream. We stated some time ago that Col. FOSTER had been supplied with an effective force, and that he was vigorously engaged in the work of removing these obstructions, and the river is now open to navigation. Recent intelligence reports four feet of water on the Ingram Shoals. Col. FOSTER has not only been successful in the removal of these obstructions to the navigation of the Cumberland, but we learn by telegrams from Evansville that he has in the meantime captured about thirty guerrillas in the vicinity of the Cumberland."

A dispatch dated at Cincinnati, Jan. 1, states that the Cumberland River is swelling briskly, and transport-steamers are *en route* for Nashville, with supplies, accompanied by a convoy of gunboats.

One of the South Carolina papers states that many of the women of Charleston positively refuse to leave the city under any circumstances, declaring that they can carry powder, water, &c., to the troops, and are determined to remain during a bombardment. One venerable lady of 60 said she would prefer that BEAUREGARD should send her a musket instead of an order to leave, as she could use it, and would then not be non-combatant.

The San Antonio *Herald*, of November 22d, has this paragraph, which indicates that Texas is likely to be vexed by an attack from another quarter: "Intelligence has been received at headquarters of the organization of a force in Mexico of from five hundred to one thousand men under CORTINA, or more probably under Judge DAVIS and other renegade Americans, for the purpose of invading Texas. The Mexican authorities give their assurance that it shall be prevented; but they are inefficient, treacherous, not very friendly to us, and somewhat in the confidence of the Federals. We have little confidence in their promises. Should such an attempt he made, the invaders should be pursued across the Rio Grande, and exterminated upon the same neutral territory where they have been permitted to organize their unlawful expedition.

The rebels say they took 1,626 prisoners at Fredericksburgh, of whom 276 were paroled on the battle-field.

Gen. WOOL will leave Troy, in a few days, to establish his headquarters in this City. He will act as Gov. MORGAN'S military successor.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall on the 24th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing upward of a million in treasure. She also brings later intelligence from the South and Central American States. The American claims against Peru, for the confiscation of the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, have been finally submitted to the King of the Belgians for arbitration. Bolivia is quiet, but fears are entertained of another revolution. Diplomatic intercourse has been suspended between the Republics of Salvador and Guatemala, and a war is said to be imminent, in which Honduras and Nicaragua are expected to take part. From the Isthmus of Panama there is no news of importance.

The Board of Aldermen met at 10½ o'clock, yesterday morning. The first paper of importance acted upon was the resolutions to purchase the Fort Gansevoort property, which was concurred in, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto. Business of general interest, but nothing of special importance continued to engage them till 12 o'clock, when a recess was taken till 1½ o'clock, when all the papers before the Board were severally taken up and disposed of. An adjournment *sine die* was then proposed, but it was deferred till 3 o'clock, to await the presentation of papers from the other Board, who were busy in clearing off the calendar. To kill time, the Central Park matter was discussed and ended, finally, by referring to the Finance Committee the resolutions proposing to transfer the control of the Park to the Street Commissioner. A number of papers from the Councilmen were then acted upon. The most important was the resolution to procure portraits of Gen. MCCLELLAN, Ex-Govs. MYRON H. CLARK and EDWIN D. MORGAN, and THOMAS JEFFERSON, which was concurred in. Resolutions of thanks to the President, the Clerk and his assistants, and the reporters, were then severally presented and passed; the President delivered a brief but feeling farewell address, and the Board adjourned, *sine die*. Immediately afterward, Mr. OTTIWELL, on behalf of the members of the Board, presented a magnificent diamond ring to their late President, JOHN J. HENRY, Esq.

The Board of Councilmen met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and immediately proceeded to dispose of all the papers awaiting their action. The resolution to donate $50,000 to the Managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, toward the construction of a new asylum building, and which had been passed over the Mayor's veto by the Aldermen, was lost for want of three votes—sixteen votes being required to adopt. The resolutions to purchase the Fort Gansevoort property were adopted over the Mayor's veto. A protest against the passage, by Mr. LENT, was ruled out of order. At 12 o'clock a recess was taken till 1½ o clock. On reassembling, a number of papers were passed upon, the most noticeable being a resolution to procure portraits of Gen. MCCLELLAN, Ex-Governors CLARK and MORGAN and THOMAS JEFFERSON, which was adopted. The customary resolutions of thanks to the President, clerks and reporters were adopted. President PINCKNEY delivered a brief and impressive valedictory address, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

MORGAN, the guerrilla, performed a characteristic trick at Gen. BOYLE'S expense, during his recent raid. Having reached the railroad north of Munfordsville, his operator, a man named AUD, who lately left the Louisville office, immediately attached his instrument, and sent a dispatch to Gen. BOYLE, as if from Gen. GRANGER. This stated that MORGAN was in the vicinity of Bowling-Green, intending making an attack, and asking for aid. Gen. BOYLE made answer that he could not give him any. Gen. GRANGER (MORGAN) then asked if there were no troops in Louisville which could be sent to his aid. Gen. BOYLE sent word that there were no troops in Louisville at all. Gen. GRANGER asked BOYLE what disposition had been made of the troops. Gen. BOYLE told him the force and position of his troops, spoke of their efficiency, &c., and gave all the information in regard to them that MORGAN wanted. MORGAN then sent in his own name, a polite message to BOYLE, calling him a "bright youth and smart boy," ending with characteristic vulgarity. The operator then sent a love-letter to his sweetheart in Lexington, and a note to the operator at Louisville, to forward, and closed the office he had established.

To prevent the frauds which have been practiced upon drafted men so extensively, in procuring substitutes, the Governor of Wisconsin has appointed special agents to attend to this business, at the two camps in that State. They are to receive the names of all who may offer to become substitutes, and secure them an interview with the drafted men who wish to escape the service.

The Adjutant-General of Missouri gives the following summary of the force furnished by that State, for the prosecution of the war:

Organization.	Arm.	Aggregate.	Total.
Missouri Volunteers	Infantry	17,072	
Missouri Volunteers	Cavalry	7,887	
Missouri Volunteers	Artillery	1,984	
Missouri Volunteers	Engineers	848	27,491
Missouri State Militia	Infantry	795	
Missouri State Militia	Cavalry	9,576	
Missouri State Militia	Artillery	169	10,540
Enrolled Militia	Infantry	52,056	52,056
Grand total			90,087

The Halleck Guards, which left St. Louis several days since to suppress an anticipated negro insurrection in the neighborhood of Gray Summit, Missouri, have returned, without having been called upon to do any active service.

The St. Louis papers publish in full Maj. MCKINSTRY'S defence, which was submitted to the Court-Martial now in progress in that city. It covers no less than eight solid columns of the *Republican*, and opens with the startling statement that the Court has been engaged in the hearing of testimony for *ninety* days.

Flour was more active and a shade higher on Saturday. Wheat and Corn were in fair request at an advance of 1 cent ₱ bushel. Cotton was salable and buoyant. Pork was depressed. Beef, Lard and Bacon were more freely purchased, as were also Tallow, Coffee, Wool, Whisky and Manilla Hemp. A very moderate business was reported in Candles, Fish, Fruit, Lime, Molasses, Sugars, Metals, Oils and Tobacco, at unchanged figures. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant. There were 536 vessels of all classes in port.

The Conduct of the War.

JEFFERSON DAVIS' proclamation will lead abroad, as it is leading at home, to a more earnest discussion than ever, of the manner of treatment by our armies of those portions of the rebel territory which they have occupied. Europe has been ringing for the last year with the charges of violence, outrage, plunder, &c., brought against our troops by the Confederates and their sympathizers; and all accounts that we receive from our correspondents in Virginia and elsewhere, testify that the inhabitants of the scene of operations, east and west, either believe, or appear to believe, them. We hear every day of men at the South once Unionists, who declare that whatever might have been the chances of a reconstruction at one time, the conduct of our armies has been such that all hope of it has passed away. We know that wherever our troops have been, houses are wrecked, fowls and pigs killed, horses carried off, fences burned, and the country, in fact, laid waste, and the people made bitterly hostile. Putting these two things together, we can hardly avoid the conclusion that for this state of affairs our officers and Government are responsible; that, in short, there is some stronger reason for the demonstrations of detestation with which our troops are constantly greeted than mere political alienation. Moreover, it is a well-known fact, that the march of our army from Washington to Maryland, prior to the battle of Antietam, was marked by almost unrestrained plunder; that bands of stragglers from the column cleared the farm-yards of their live stock on both sides of the road for miles, and this, too, we are pained to say, in districts through which the Confederates had marched without doing injury. In other words, our own forces made themselves more terrible than the invaders to our own people.

These facts are notorious—so notorious that they will help to give currency to JEFFERSON DAVIS' denunciations of us all over the world. There is no use either in shutting our eyes to all this, or in professing not to care for it. The public opinion of the civilized world touching not only the objects for which we fight but the manner in which we fight for them, is of the highest importance.

For the excesses of which we speak our Government is not directly responsible. They have not organized plunder and pillage, nor have the soldiers been directed to supply their wants in this way, except for a brief period by Gen. POPE. But it is indirectly and morally responsible for every act of theft or violence that has been committed in Virginia or elsewhere. In an army in the field, whatever is not prohibited may be said to be ordered, and nothing can be said to be prohibited to the commission of which no penalty is attached. Now, we have yet to learn of a single case in which any man or officer, in the Army of the Potomac at least, has been properly punished for plunder, though many counties in Northern Virginia have been laid waste through the depredations of our troops. This would be a scandalous and shameful thing to record if we were invading the territory of a foreign enemy, which it was our deliberate purpose to make suffer, and which it was not our intention to hold, because such things are fatal to the discipline and efficiency of our own troops. But considering that it is the territory which we claim as our own, and which is inhabited by men whom we call our countrymen, and are determined on retaining as our fellow-citizens, it is hardly possible to conceive of anything more outrageously impolitic than the impunity which has been accorded to the bands of marauders who detach themselves from our army in every direction. It not only deprives us of supples by rapidly exhausting the resources of the country, not only converts every man, woman and child into a partisan and spy of the enemy, but associates our rule and our presence with ideas of suffering, and outrage, and loss, and thus does more to protract the war than a dozen defeats in the field.

Our Government ought long ago to have noted the fact that in the eyes of the mass of the Southern population, our object in going to war was to subjugate and plunder them. This delusion has been carefully nursed by the leaders, as the best mode of uniting and animating the people against us. It would have been dissipated long ago, we do not hesitate to say, but for the disgraceful neglect of discipline which has from the outset marked our military organization. As it is, hardly one of our regiments has ever marched a mile without furnishing a hundred proofs of the correctness of the theory of our aims put forward by the Toombses and Davises and Stephenses, and we find, after two years' fighting, that we are contending against the most tremendous of all foes—an enraged and desperate people, sustained and stimulated by a large and disciplined force. What such a conflict as this means, we will describe in the words of the greatest military writer of our time:

"You have only an army; your adversaries have an army and an entire people, levied *en masse*, or in great part; a people converting everything into a weapon, and of which each individual conspires for your destruction, takes an interest in your overthrow, and favors it by every means in his power. You occupy nothing but the spot on which you are encamped; outside everybody is hostile and multiplies by a thousand devices the difficulties which you meet at every step. These difficulties increase beyond measure when the country is rough or wooded; each inhabitant knows the smallest paths and their outlets; on all sides he finds a relative or brother or friend who seconds him. The chiefs, knowing the country themselves, also learn on the instant your smallest movements, and are able to take the most efficacious means of disconcerting your best laid projects."

What are the means which he recommends for making head against these difficulties? First of all, of course, a large army, well disciplined and well led; but then you are, if you mean to succeed, "to calm popular passions by every means in your power; wear them out by time, and display a mixture of policy, gentleness and severity, but, above all, of inflexible justice."

The Great Battle in Tennessee.

There was, up to a late hour last evening, a painful suspense in regard to the result of the great battle at Murfreesboro. Commencing with heavy skirmishing on the 30th ult., the conflict assumed the proportions of a gigantic and bloody battle that raged for eleven hours on the 31st. It was resumed at 8 A. M. on the 1st day of January, and protracted with unrelenting obstinacy and fury all that day—each army practically holding at night the same ground it held in the morning. On the 2d there was a renewal of the sanguinary work, the fight raging down to the latest moments of the afternoon, of which we received any report. In all the history of the war, save only the seven days' battles before Richmond, there has been no such stubbornly contested fighting.

It is difficult to obtain a clear view of the contest or the results during these four days. There is manifestly an important advance by our troops, for all accounts represent that Gen T. L. CRITTENDEN'S *corps d'armée* has driven the rebels through and beyond Murfreesboro, and occupied the latter place, which is in the rear of the rebel line of battle, as first formed. But this is our only advantage in the entire contest, so far as it is reported. To offset this, there seems to be no question that on the 31st ult.—the first day of real hard fighting—Gen. ROSECRANS' army got the worst of the battle. Gen. MCCOOK'S *corps d'armée*, composed of the divisions of Gens. JOHNSON, SHERIDAN and JEFF. C. DAVIS, forming the right of our line, was driven from two to four miles, with great carnage of officers and men, and put in such peril as to compel ROSECRANS to change front, partially, and abandon his original plan of battle. The disaster to Gen. MCCOOK'S corps on the right reached to the centre of our line, and involved Gen. THOMAS' *corps d'armée*, composed of NEGLEY'S and ROUSSEAU'S Divisions. Gen. NEGLEY'S Division suffered greatly, holding the advance of our centre, and was only saved by the heroic efforts of Gen. ROUSSEAU, whose Division formed the reserve.

Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN'S *corps d'armée*, composed of the Divisions of Gens. WOOD, VAN CLEVE, and PALMER, formed the left of ROSECRANS' line of attack, and it was ROSECRANS' purpose to throw CRITTENDEN'S corps into Murfreesboro, while MCCOOK'S corps was at work on the extreme right. But the rapidity and fury of the enemy's attack on MCCOOK, and the damage and falling back that followed, compelled ROSECRANS to order one Division (VAN CLEVE'S) of CRITTENDEN'S corps from our left to the right, to support MCCOOK. This movement (and the danger to NEGLEY'S Division in the centre of our line) weakened CRITTENDEN, and prevented him from doing his assigned work in the attack. The enemy soon availed himself of the pause in that part of our line, and by a flank movement turned our left, as he had in the beginning of the fight tried to turn our right, and for the latter half of the day (Wednesday) gained some advantages in that quarter. While the enemy appeared able thus to drive M. COOK'S *corps d'armée* from its position, to put the centre of our army in danger, and, in the evening, flank the left, he appeared at the same time to have cavalry to spare to harrass the rear of ROSECRANS; and some losses thus occurred in our ammunition trains between Murfreesboro and Nashville, and the enemy penetrated and cut the lines of communication.

Such was the results and the general aspect of the fight, on the night of the 31st. The fighting of January 1st was not apparently so general as on the previous day. Gen. THOMAS' *corps d'armée* (NEGLEY'S and ROUSSEAU'S Divisions,) seem to have done the most of it. The most favorable account on our side only says "the army gained, on the 1st, some advantage, but not without terrible carnage," and that "NEGLEY fought his Division splendidly, and lost very heavily in men, but saved his guns."

The record of Friday, the 2d, was not, up to last evening, complete, but it gave assurance of the possession of Murfreesboro by Gen. CRITTENDEN, (on our left,) and an advance of two miles on part of our line. But as we had lost about as much on the right, on the 31st, and did not regain it on the 1st, it is left at the present writing in doubt whether our occupation of Murfreesboro, on our extreme left, is a final and definite success. The rebel plan from the opening of the battle, has been obviously to turn the right of ROSECRANS' line, and get between him and Nashville. He has failed to pay much attention to Gen. CRITTENDEN on our left, and if he has permitted the latter to come into Murfreesboro, with the idea of deceiving ROSECRANS into the belief that he is retreating, and precipitating a general pursuit in that direction, he may at last turn up with the bulk of his force on our right, and trusting to gain by strategy what he fought MCCOOK so furiously for on the 31st. There is enough in the case as it stands, with the vague and in some particulars, the conflicting accounts we have, to lead us to watch with intense interest for the complete and final details from the scene of action.

THE YEAR'S IMMIGRATION.—The returns of immigration to this country from Europe for the year just closed, show much higher figures than might have been anticipated. The gross number of immigrants reached seventy-six thousand, or some fifteen hundred more than during 1861. They came the past year, too, with a full knowledge of the war raging in the land, while the Spring current of inmigration in the year preceding last had begun to flow from Europe before it was believed there that there would be any war here. Considering the stories that the British and Continental Press have published about the state of affairs in this country, it is odd, if people there believed them, that a single European should have dared to set foot on the soil of the North. They were not only coming to the dominion of that ferocious tyrant LINCOLN, where they would be deprived of every human right, but the moment they landed here, LINCOLN would seize them, force them into his armies, and compel them to spend the remainder of their natural or unnatural lives in fighting for him without even the remuneration of a shilling a day. Besides, who could tell but that BUTLER might at any time break loose, and come roaring and tearing from New-Orleans, and, after the fashion of Bluebeard, devour all these unfortunate foreigners before they landed? The explanation of the circumstance may, perhaps, be that, after all, there are a good many folks in Europe who do not believe the grotesque falsehoods of the English Press. At all events, during the last two years of war, something like a hundred and fifty thousand persons have come over here from Europe to see for themselves; and, when once here, very few of them ever go back to where they came from.

The immigration of the year has been of a very good kind—mostly from Germany and the British Isles, as usual. Germany furnishes the largest proportion for the year, and there has been a smaller ratio than ordinary from Ireland. It is not likely that, in any event, we shall ever see such human streams from Ireland as were seen in the decade from 1847 to 1857. But there are innumerable thousands yet to swarm forth from the Teutonic hives, and it requires only the sunshine of peace to draw them here. There has been quite a considerable emigration from England itself, and the famished operatives of Lancashire only need a little knowledge and encouragement to come over in tens of thousands.

Most of the year's immigration has, as usual, gone to the Northwest, where the muscle and skill of the immigrant is now in as large demand as ever.

The Dilemma of the Democracy.

If there be one class of unfortunates who have stronger claims on our compassion at this crisis than another, it is the Democrats of this City. Their anguish just now is indescribable, and there is apparently no means of relieving it. If they simply wanted the war carried on more vigorously, or simply wanted peace, it would be easy to advise them what treatment they had better adopt. But as they want both war and peace at one and the same time, nobody is prepared with a remedy. Moreover, they desire to have the Union restored with the consent of the South, and yet want secession put down by force; and as nobody has yet appeared capable of performing tricks of this sort, their lamentations still continue, and bid fair to be perennial.

We are all dissatisfied with the existing state of things, but some of us not only know but frankly declare what we want. The difficulty we find in mingling our complaints with those of our democratic malcontents is their total inability or reluctance to say what ails them. These invectives against the President and the Cabinet only want one thing to make them very effective, and that is a clearly expressed reason. It cannot be that they want the war prosecuted more vigorously, or in fact any war at all; for we find in the *World* a rebuke addressed to Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, on the ground that he is "a perfect type of the persistent and shameless demagogues who, having first hounded on the dogs of internecine war to their horrible work, would now gladly madden them to the utter annihilation of all that made our Union possible, our present prosperous, and our future glorious with hope."

If the contest in which we are engaged be "horrible work," set on foot by "persistent and shameless demagogues," it is clear that every good patriot must wish to see it stopped short at once. But the *World* cannot be of this opinion, as it in the adjoining column advises Mr. LINCOLN to fight for the possession of Missouri—Union or no Union—"as long as he has a soldier or an ounce of powder."

In short, if these men are as confused in their way of thinking as they are in their way of talking, we would solemnly advise Mr. LINCOLN not to put himself in their hands, as any attempt to carry out their policy would certainly result in injury to his brain. If they mean to make any serious impression on the country, or to serve it, they will do well to get rid of the hopeless muddle in which all their counsels are presented. There is much to be said in favor of peace; much to be said in favor of war, and more still in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war; but we venture to predict that no amount of advocacy of a mixture of peace and war in equal proportions will ever find favor with any large portion of the public.

If they want peace, let them say so. But there is no use in saying so, unless they are able to tell us what terms the South will accept or offer; where the boundary line is to be; what is to be done with the territories and the public debt, and though last, not least, what effect the recognition of Southern independence will have on the rest of the Union. All talk of peace, in which there is no mention of these things, is about as sensible, and as likely to be effective as a dissertation upon the loveliness of virtue. If, on the other hand, they want war, there is an inconsequence about their incessant denunciation of it, and their incessant attempts to throw obstacles in the way of carrying it on, which may possibly injure the country somewhat, but is certain not to serve the authors. A good many democratic leaders appear to be of opinion that the people of the North are fast lapsing into idiocy, but we are convinced that they will discover long before their career is closed that this is an error.

The nearest approach to a revelation of their real griefs is to be found in the same article from which we have quoted above, in which Mr. OWEN LOVEJOY is taken to task for having said,

"And in this the gentleman from Kentucky has the effrontery to appeal to the justice of the Republicans. What justice is there in holding any one as a slave? They all have the right to run away. There is just as much justice in delivering slaveholders into the hands of the slave as in delivering slaves into the hands of the slaveholders. The former might be done with great propriety, for the slaves are superior to them mentally, physically, and morally; besides, their loyalty is undoubted."

This is not the language, certainly, of a moderate man, or of a very wise man; but it means simply, that Mr. LOVEJOY wishes to prevent the Union armies from aiding in the return of fugitive slaves, either in the Border States or anywhere else, and that in fact he wishes to see Slavery destroyed outright. This, our Democratic cotemporary pronounces an attempt "to madden the dogs of war to the utter annihilation of all that made our Union possible, our present prosperous, and our future glorious with hope." So, without Slavery the Republic could not have been founded, could not have flourished, and without it we can now have no hope for the future; and consequently the great aim of all patriots ought to be to save it first and foremost, and at any cost. The men who write this, it must not be forgotten, denounce Mr. LOVEJOY as "persistent and shameless," and even accuse him of "want of common sense," and of "moral impertinence." We do not very well know what kind of impertinence "moral impertinence" is, but if it means shameless indifference not only to the opinions of Christendom, at the present day, but to those of the best and wisest men of our own country in times past, as well as shameless disregard for decency and common sense, Northern writers who pronounce Slavery the basis of all that is great and glorious in America are unquestionably guilty of it. If there were many of us of this way of thinking, the human race might well sing psalms over our downfall. It is stuff such as this which has given color to the charge so often made against us within the last two years, of being base with that lowest kind of baseness, which has not even the excuse of being prompted by self interest.

THE LOSS OF THE MONITOR.—The public will receive with great grief the news which we publish this morning of the foundering at sea of ERICSSON'S famous iron-clad vessel, the *Monitor*. It seems that she was on her way somewhere South, when this unfortunate casualty befell her beyond Cape Hatteras; and it would seem, also, that the greater part of her officers and crew went to the bottom with her.

It is not only the loss of the little "cheese-box," so famous in the history of the war, that is matter of grief, but the fact that she has foundered when she was about to be put to test for the solution of so many important naval problems. Her sea-going capacities, her coat of mail, her tower, her armament, her novel mode of working artillery, and a score of questions connected with each of these matters, were to be brought to a criterion which they had not yet undergone; and she was to be the pioneer in this work. We do not suppose that any one of those things—not even the sea-going capacity of this style of vessel—is settled by her premature loss; but upon this latter point we shall know better when we get the incidents of the casualty.

The *Monitor* went down not without having done the State some service. Her great contest with the *Merrimac*—which also sleeps beneath the wave—has given her an immortal place in our history; but had she survived, to add Fort Sumter and Charleston to the brief yet glorious roll of her achievements, her fame would have been without parallel.

The one point with which we can comfort ourselves is that the *Monitor* is not now our only cuirassed child. She was the eldest of the family, it is true, and was hence regarded with uncommon affection; but we have nine more of the same progeny left, and we trust that each of them will yet surpass the glorious deeds of the one that now we mourn.

THE ARMY IN ARKANSAS.—It would seem that the dispatch we got from the Southwest the other day, that the gallant army of BLUNT and HERRON, operating in Arkansas, had retreated from the scene of their success at Van Buren across the Boston Mountain to Fayetteville, was incorrect. We could not comprehend the backward movement, if we allowed a single item of truth in the previous dispatches from these officers. They had routed the enemy, seized four steamboats and an abundance of supplies, and had found plenty of forage. Why, under such circumstances, the army should move back to the Northern line of the State, when the path of victory was down the Arkansas river or else through the Indian Territory and on to Texas, was an inexplicable mystery.

It is all cleared up by the fact that they did *not* retreat, but at latest advices were still on the Arkansas, and holding Van Buren, while the rebel forces, discomfited and broken up, had fled as far as Arkadelphia, nearly a hundred miles away, where we fear even BLUNT'S "long-range cannon," which he was about to bring to bear on them at the close of his last official dispatch, will not be able to reach them. The game now is in BLUNT'S hands. Let him push onward to Little Rock, and from the steps of the State Capitol, proclaim the President's edict of emancipation to all the slaves in Arkansas. From what our Fort Scott correspondent said of the man the other day, we judge that he will exhibit no unwillingness in this latter work.

A SOUTH CAROLINA PROPHET.—One of the ablest public men in South Carolina is Mr. BOYCE, who so long represented the Central District of the State in Congress. He was a leading spirit in the Secession movement, as he was also in urging Secession in 1856, in case of the election of FREMONT. But in the projected South Carolina rebellion of 1851—at the era of the "Compromise" measures—he was of a different mind, and delivered an able speech at the State Capital, showing why Secession should should not be resorted to, as a means of settling the Slavery question. In the course of his speech he used the following language, which he can now peruse in the light of the Emancipation Proclamation, and in the shade of the fast approaching doom of the whole system of Southern Slavery:

"I object," said he," in as strong terms as I can, to

the secession of South Carolina. Such is the intensity of my conviction upon the subject, that if Secession should take place—of which I have no idea—for I cannot believe in the existence of such a stupendous madness—*I shall consider the institution of Slavery as doomed, and that the Great God, in our blindness, has made us the instrument of its destruction.*"

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Compliments to Gen. Butler--The General Makes a Short Speech.

The Emancipation Proclamation and Officers of the Army.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 3.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. BUTLER.

It being generally believed that Gen. B. F. BUTLER would be serenaded to-night, there was a large crowd in and around the National Hotel. There were also several thousand persons in the vicinity, waiting over two hours. Gen. BUTLER dined with Secretary SEWARD, and returned to his hotel at 10½ o'clock. In obedience to the vociferous calls of the crowd, Gen. BUTLER appeared on the balcony of the ladies' parlor, and spoke as follows:

"MY FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN: This is no time for making speeches. I have to thank you for this most kind greeting. There is no reward for a public servant like the commendation of those who have a right to his services, and for this flattering manifestation of your regard I beg you to accept my most heartfelt thanks."

The speech was received with cheers for BUTLER. At the close, the General was presented to many ladies. Mrs. CASEY, of Portsmouth, N. H., on being introduced, said: "General, I am happy to take by the hand the only man who could conquer the Secessionists of New-Orleans; and now, General, I want you to go to Charleston." Many ladies made similar complimentary remarks.

All rumors in regard to a command for Gen. BUTLER are premature, as nothing is yet determined. His friends feel that he has earned the right of choice, to some extent, in his new field of labor, and the Government by acknowledging the complete success of his administration in the South, and yet superseding him without consultation or notice, has incapacitated itself for a very rigid exercise of its prerogative.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

The President has affirmed his resolution to insist on a strict observance of the conditions of his Proclamation by officers of the army, and the penalty for disobedience will be immediate dismissal from the service.

A FINANCE BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means expect to be able to report a Finance bill to the House next week.

THE NEW SOLICITOR OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of a Solicitor for the War Department is one which is likely to be productive of good results. The legal affairs connected with that portion of the Government, are understood to have been in very loose condition; and the labors of a competent Solicitor will go very far toward removing many of the causes of complaint heretofore existing. Already, a very considerable rectification has taken place; and it is believed that an inspection of the Department to-day, would result much more favorably than it would have done a week since.

REPORT OF THE AGENT OF EMIGRATION.

A Report on Colonization and Emigration has recently been made to the Secretary of the Interior by Rev. JAMES MITCHELL, Government Agent of Emigration. In this Report, submitted Dec. 4, and just printed in pamphlet form, Mr. MITCHELL has condensed a large amount of very interesting and valuable matter, directly bearing upon the question of negro colonization, and made up in great part of official documents received from the accredited agents of foreign Powers. It contains the laws relating to emigration, the President's address to men of color, the propositions of the Governments of Denmark, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Hayti; the proposition of Mr. AMBROSE W. THOMPSON in relation to Chiriqui, and the contract made with him by the Government; and information of value in regard to Liberia and Ecuador. A copy of the circular of Mr. SEWARD to our Ministers abroad, is also given; and the whole are connected and explained in a few modest and sensible remaks by the agent. The whole forms a pamphlet of great value in the present condition of the negro question, and one worthy of general perusal.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan 2.

LOAN PAYABLE IN COIN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to pay in coin the loan of 1842, amounting to $2,800.000, due yesterday. All bonds to be redeemed must be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, indorsed by the legal holder to the United States, on the reception of which at the Department they will be referred to the First Auditor, and promptly settled. Drafts for the principal and interest upon the Assistant Treasurer nearest the residence of the owner will be transmitted to the legal holder in the usual manner.

THE STAFFORD PROJECTILE.

To-day another trial of STAFFORD'S projectile was made at the Navy-yard, in this city, with his rifled sub-calibre shot. The most astonishing results were attained, even surpassing the former experiments. Three sizes or weights were used for the purpose of ascertaining the one best adapted to the largest penetration with the same gun. A target constructed of eight one-inch plates and 21 inches of oak, (seven plates in front and one in the rear) was pierced and demolished, the timbers all splintered and the bolts all broken. A penetration of six inches of iron was made with a shot of 32 pounds weight, with 10 pounds of powder, from a 50-pounder Dahlgren rifled gun. WHITWORTH and ARMSTRONG are distanced with one-sixth of the charge which they use. It has never yet been equaled. With these results Capt. DAHLGREN is prepared to bid the rebel iron-clads a "Happy New-Year" if they come within hailing distance.

THE COSTON SIGNALS.

The "Coston Night Signals," adopted by our Government in the naval and military service, have been approved by the English and French Admiralties, and Mrs. COSTON, widow of the inventor, goes out as a passenger in the Great Eastern to close contracts with those Governments.

RENEWED DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that naptha and benzine are subject to a duty of 3 per centum, as manufactures not otherwise provided for.

PENSIONS.

H. G. FANT has been appointed United States Agent for paying pensions for the District of Columbia.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

In the Porter Court-martial to-day, Second-Lieut. JAMES STEPHENSON, of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers, was examined respecting the state of affairs on the 29th of August last, during that day's battle.

Lieut. STEPHENSON testified that he had been a carrier of the mail between the army of Gen. POPE and the corps of Gen. PORTER, and had passed over the same roads which Gen. PORTER must have taken in order to bear down on Stonewall JACKSON'S right. These roads, he said, were thronged with the enemy, directly in front of Gen. PORTER'S corps, and in other parts the roads were thickly wooded and obstructed by ravines, so as to render the massing of infantry and artillery impossible. He (STEPHENSON) had approached so near this force of the enemy that he could distinctly observe their movements, and had estimated their strength from 12,000 to 15,000 men. They were drawn up to the north side of the Manassas Railway, on the same side with Gen. PORTER'S corps.

Gen. PORTER being unable to procure other testimony this day, presented a correspondence relating to the conduct of the Virginia campaign, between the various heads of the army, which was considered by the Court in secret session.

On the reopening of the Court it was suggested that, as the several witnesses implied in that correspondence could not then be obtained, the Court should adjourn.

The Court was accordingly adjourned.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A RETROSPECT AND A PARALLEL—A YEAR AGO AND NOW—THE PROSPECT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

It was about a year ago that I wrote a letter to the TIMES from Washington, in the critical and speculative vein that is apt to seize us on the approach of New-Year's. That letter never saw the light; it was too critical, and made too free with men and plans that we, as a nation, had dedicated to heroism and success. But so intense was the feeling under which it was written, that I retain a vivid recollection of its conclusions; and in comparing the present situation of the country with its condition then, I am impelled to write a New-Year's letter, which shall briefly embody the results of this retrospection.

At that time, we were hanging with breathless anxiety upon the occasional utterances of Gen. McCLELLAN, and listening with strained ears for the word which was to start into motion the magnificent army inhabiting the trenches about Washington. The enemy, enveloped in a mystery that magnified it colossally, held the fastnesses of Manassas in force. The Summer of the first Bull Run had faded into Autumn. While our shattered columns were being reformed and reinforced, the Autumn had hardened into winter; and the enemy almost in sight of the capital, had still been permitted to blockade the Potomac and hold the whole of Eastern Virginia. The rains of the early months had been succeeded by weather as charming as ever cheered the comfortless camp of the soldier; the roads had long been settled into an excellence that seemingly removed the last excuse for an inactivity; and the final golden days of a December more lovely than ordinary Junes, were rapidly wasting with our hopes, and still our army lay silent as thought, under the influence of some invisible spell of evil. Many of us who had hailed McCLELLAN as the "coming man," were losing the faith which his brilliant campaign in Western Virginia had created; and, in full view of the facts that our army was becoming demoralized by delay, while the enemy was really seizing the opportunity to create his own, could not but entertain the most gloomy apprehensions of the future, in place of the audacious confidence that inspired us at the beginning of the war.

Looking, in the light of subsequent events, at the "Situation" as it then was, it is impossible not to see that their forebodings were justified. We now know that the battle of Bull Run was followed by a complete breaking up of the rebel army, and that while we had the ability to reorganize our own thoroughly in ninety days, at least double that time was necessary for the enemy to do the same. We realize now that we gave them that necessary time, without reaping any compensating advantage. We know that instead of the countless host with which our morbid fears garrisoned the fortifications of Manassas, the reality was a force not over a fourth as large as that which we could easily have marched against them; and more humiliating still to our pride of judgment, that the terrible fortifications themselves were works of very ordinary strength; many of the visible cannon frowning from their batteries but painted toys, and the masked batteries that so filled us with nameless terrors, more a figment of the brain than a fact that should have scared soldiers intent on action.

To-day, also, as a year ago, the atmosphere seems oppressed with gloom. The interim has witnessed the most terrible conflicts of the continent; and the result, speaking in a military sense, has been such as reflects credit alike upon both combatants. The tide of war has flowed with varying success; now rolling forward triumphantly over the frontiers of the enemy, now surging back desperately across our own. But it is as sure as that the sun has every day risen, that the decisive battles have been victories for the Union. Fort Henry, Donelson, Pea Ridge, Roanoke, Pulaski, Williamsburgh, Antietam, Cane Hill—how poorly can the Rebels offset these with Bull Run the second and Fredericksburgh! And then the great triumphs on the Gulf Coast—the destruction of the rebel fleet on the Lower Mississippi, the reduction of the forts below New-Orleans, the seizure of the great city of the South, and its successful occupation and transformation from a nest of traitors into a loyal town—this chapter alone of the history of the past year, by far outshines all the successes of the enemy, and girdles the den of scorpions with a wall of fire which must madden them into self-destruction, if it is only maintained with steady will and unflinching faith in the destiny of the Republic.

And then, our moral victories. Slowly, toilsomely, over prejudice, over faction, has the principle of human freedom made its way to eventual success. Henceforth, in the logic of our parties, freedom is to be the rule, Slavery only the exception, and that exception destined to a speedy death. More than we gained by Donelson and New-Orleans, have we achieved by the promise whose fruition is to glorify the New-Year; we have conquered an enemy more formidable than LEE, in winning an enduring triumph over the prejudices of the world.

But, say the desponding, we are torn by factions; our armies seem again on the defensive; the Cabinet is not agreed; the President headstrong, and yet vacillating. It is true that we are still in a condition most critical; far from complete deliverance from our peril. A divided Cabinet may yet lose us much time—millions of treasure—thousands of lives; a hesitating President may prolong the war into the Administration of his successor; a demoralized civil Government may give place to a firmer rule, and resume its authority only after the war is ended. But the Government is not the country; and it is in the country that we must find the strength for success. A glance must show us that this strength is with the Union; that we have the physical and the moral power against which no army in the interest of an outlawed institution, can long endure. It is true that the enemy has consolidated his strength during the time we have given him; but it has reached its maximum, and must henceforth decline. We must see that our own is maintained, if not increased. Firmness, courage, vigor—these are the qualities, sanctified by patriotism, which shall bring us success. With the New Year let us discard our prejudices, and pronounce against faction. Let us renew our vows, and revive the glorious spirit first awakened by the guns of Sumter. The country is full of strength, of brain, of devotion—and these, in the cause of constitutional liberty, must prevail.

Thus do I cast the horoscope of the future; and though clouds obscure it, they do not nurse the thunder-bolt which can destroy the nation. On the whole, the Old Year has been our friend; shall we not propitiate the New Year by the sacrifice of everything that stands in the way of success? J. M. W.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

One Hundred Guns Fired at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Jan. 3.

One hundred guns were fired here, at 11 o'clock last night, in honor of the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN.

One Hundred Guns Fired at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Jan. 3.

One hundred guns were fired here to-day in honor of President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

$1,277,788 IN TREASURE.

News from South and Central America, and from the Isthmus of Panama

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, from Aspinwall Dec. 24, with merchandise, passengers, mails, &c., to D. B. ALLEN, arrived yesterday morning. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

S. McMurray	$1,000	H. C. Cohen & Co.	27,500
Panama R. Co.	22,019	Curley & Peabody	10,771
Wm. Meyers & Co.	10,000	J. Straus, Bros. & Co.	354
A. S. Rosenbaum	16,500	Jas. Patrick & Co.	40,800
W. H. Taylor	5,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	277,500
T. G. Parker & Son	22,000	Hodge & Wood	5,800
De Witt, Kittell & Co.	26,000	Total	$737,460
Janson, Bond & Co.	4,000	Left by the Ariel	533,117
Wm. Whitlock, jr.	13,900	Total	$1,270,580
J. B. Newton & Co.	41,012	FROM ASPINWALL.	
G. M. Barnard	1,200	Wells, Fargo & Co.	5,000
Am. Ex. Bank	50,000	J. D. Pumerago	308
Order	17,643	Cartwright & Harrison	1,300
Allan McClean	20,000	Order	600
Jas. Hunter & Co.	7,100	Grand total	$1,277,788
Curtis & Peabody	4,000		
Frank Baker	30,000		
Jennings & Brewster	26,000		

ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Movements of Mosquera—Gold Shipments—Arrival of Hon. T. B. Clay, United States Minister to Nicaragua.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862.

We have no local news of special importance. The Legislature of the State having insisted upon its vote to raise $34,000 by a forced loan, Gov. DIAS resigned his office. Subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and the Governor withdrew his resignation, and was regularly installed as Chief of the State.

The State Delegates to the National Convention, at the head of which is Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, left Aspinwall yesterday, on the British steamer for Cartagena, in the expectation that Gen. MOSQUERA will finally conclude to have the meeting in that city. He is anxious to hold the Convention there for several reasons, the main being that he wishes to watch his Lieutenant, Gov. NIETO. These two are not on very good terms, and the latter is anxious to be President. His State, Bolivar, has lately voted not to admit Federal troops to occupy any portion of its territory—a vote that will not be respected by the Provisional President. If the Convention is held in Cartagena, Gen. MOSQUERA will undoubtedly take a body of troops there with him.

The Legislature instructed, in the form of a law, its delegates to insist strongly upon the adoption of the Guardia-Murillo Convention made in September, 1861, at Aspinwall, which gives the rights of the Nation in the railroad to the State of Panama. Gen. MOSQUERA is opposed to this article of the treaty, but it is possible he may be overruled in the Convention, though not probable. This State has but little resources for its support, except its position as the highway of nations; and the benefits resulting from this have been appropriated by the National Government without giving us anything in return. Formerly Panama was allowed to tax tobacco and liquors, from which it derived a considerable revenue. This was also taken away when her ports were made free, and nothing substituted. So you see we are as poor as possible, and if the railroad is not given us, we must go into liquidation soon, with but a small chance of good returns to the creditor.

Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, of the *Ocean Queen*, takes his specie forward to-day, and will also take the $525,000 left behind by Capt. JONES, of the *Ariel*, ten days since.

Merchants on the Isthmus now ship gold to London to meet their liabilities in New-York, and draw upon it. It will be the cheapest and safest way to remit until the sea is safer to American trade.

The opposition steamer *America* arrived at Greytown in nine days and a half from New-York. After landing her machinery for one of the river boats she left for Aspinwall with her 350 passengers, and arrived there on the 22d. Her passengers are still on board, awaiting the arrival of the *Moses Taylor* at Panama, which may be expected this evening or to-morrow. Hon. J. B. CLAY, United States Minister Resident for Nicaragua, landed at Greytown. Mr. DICKINSON, whom he succeeds, may be expected in Panama on the 4th of next month by the Railroad Company's steamer.

The American ship *Mont Blanc* arrived at Aspinwall on the 22d, from New-York, with coals to Pacific Mail Steamship Company; also the Panama Railroad Company's bark *Magdalena*. Their brig *Costa Rica* will sail to-day or to-morrow for New-York. The Company's new ketch, the *Bogota*, from New-York for Aspinwall, was, on the 13th instant, at Kingston, Jamaica, putting in a new foremast in place of one lost at sea. At that date, three days after Capt. JONES sent on shore a letter at Morant Bay, to inform the Consul of the attack of SEMMES upon him, nothing appears to be known of the matter in Kingston. No United States ships-of-war at Kingston.

In Panama we have the United States war-ships *Lancaster*, *St. Mary's* and *Cyane*. The British have the *Tartar*, frigate. No United States war-ship in Aspinwall, the *Bainbridge* being without a battery.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

United States Minister Hausorek at Ecuador—American Claims Against Peru Referred for Arbitration to the King of Belgium—Affairs in Bolivia and Chili—A War Imminent Between Salvador and Guatemala.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 24, 1862.

The British steamship *Peru*, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the 22d. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili to the 2d of December, from Bolivia to the latter part of November, Callao and Lima to Dec. 14, and from Ecuador to Dec. 16.

ECUADOR.

Mr. HAUSEREK, United States Minister Resident, had returned to Quito from Guayaquil, in which latter city he has been for the past two months. President GARCIA MORENO had also gone to Quito from Guayaquil, and Gen. FLORES was to have left on the 19th. President MOSQUERA, of New-Granada, had demanded explanations from Ecuador, for the aid she rendered ARBOLEDA in Pasto, and a report was current that MOSQUERA had declared war against Ecuador, but this is not probable.

Ecuador had increased her army, she being still threatened by Peru, on account of the report that she had asked a French Protectorate.

PERU.

The *Comercio* announces that the American claims for the capture and confiscation of the ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana* have been finally submitted to the King of the Belgians for arbitration. The claims of American citizens, EDMUND SARTORI, Dr. CHAS. EATON, and the owners of the whaleship *William Lee*, as also the claim of the Peruvian citizen, Capt. MONTANO, against the Government of the United States, will be submitted to a mixed commission from each country, who will choose an arbiter in case of disagreement, to be assisted by two lawyers, who advise only. Peru has appointed as her Commissioners, Don SANTIAGO TAVARRA and Dr. FELIPE BARRIGA ALVAREZ, and as Secretary, Dr. DOMINGO RADA.

The *Comercio* also says that Peru has called for explicit declarations as to whether Ecuador has "voluntarily seceded from the family she belongs to." The difficulties that existed between Bolivia and Peru are near their end.

The law reducing the army of Peru is being carried out, 4,000 men have been dismissed up to this time.

A bill has passed the Deputies, allowing the free import of rice and lard for eighteen months.

Bills on England at 41½d. per dollar.

BOLIVIA.

The Republic is quiet, but great fears are entertained of another revolution. The National Convention is to meet in Oruru on the 1st of March. It is proposed to make but little change in the present Constitution.

CHILI.

Messrs. ALSOP & Co. deny the rights of the Chilian government to the guano beds claimed by Bolivia; and which Chilian government has sent a war steamer and some marines to protect, claiming that their contracts for this guano with Bolivian owners shall be respected.

SEÑOR LASTARRIA'S resignation of Secretary of the Treasury has been accepted, but his successor has not yet been named.

Two thousand troops have marched into the interior of Aranco, the Indian country of Chili, in order to advance the frontiers of civilization. This is done with the consent of the Indian chiefs.

The British in Chili propose to raise some money to relieve the sufferers of Lancashire.

Business has been dull the past fortnight. Imports had increased a little. The silver and copper mining interests are improving. The crops, notwithstanding the stories got up about the scarcity in the South, will be good, with the exception of barley. Money is low and plenty.

Flour is held at same as last quotations; demand small. In barley the market is dull, but a few sales have been made at $2@$2 06 for fanega; new crop sold at $2. American cottons are in but few hands and holders not desirous to sell. Rice is scarce and prices are well maintained. Sugars are dull. Copper bars sold at $17 50, cash. Exchange on London, 60 to 90 days, 45d.@45½d. ℔ dollar; on Paris, same time, 4f. 70c.@4f.75c. ℔ dollar. Freights for England, £2 17s. 6d.; to Hamburg, the same; to United States, $13.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Guatemala* arrived at Panama, from Central American ports, on the 20th. Dates are to the middle of the month. The news is of but little importance.

Diplomatic intercourse had been suspended between the Republics of Salvador and Guatemala, and a war is said to be imminent, in which Honduras and Nicaragua are expected to take part. The arrangement between Salvador and Rome, by which the priests of the former country are to swear to support the Government, was signed in the Vatican at Rome on the 3d of October, and has reached Salvador. Mr. PARTRIDGE, United States Minister Resident to Salvador, presented his commission to the Government on the 28th of November.

In Nicaragua, President MARTINEZ was actively preparing to maintain his position against the threatened attack of his jealous rival, Gen. JEREZ, who had taken service as commander of the army of Salvador. The excitement against the proposed negro colonization from the United States had died out. MARTINEZ seems to perfectly understand that, as soon as the war in the United States is settled, there will be a perfect avalanche of Southern fillibusters upon Nicaragua, and is putting his house in order to meet such an event.

There is nothing new from Costa Rica. The coffee crop, it is now said, will not exceed 80,000 quintals. Sales, deliverable in Punta Arenas in March, have been made at 14 to 14½ cents, Costa Rica currency, which is about 13 per cent. below American gold.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Excitement in Norfolk—Four Thousand Negroes in Procession, Celebrating the Advent of Freedom.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Jan. 1.

In Norfolk, last evening, owing to the misconstruction of an order, issued for a different purpose, about 200 persons were arrested, while returning from places of amusement.

Considerable excitement was created in Norfolk, to-day, by a negro celebration. The contrabands collected together, with their marshals, formed a procession consisting of at least 4,000 negroes, of all kinds and colors, headed by a band of music, (drums and fifes,) and paraded through the principal streets of the city. They carried several Union flags, and cheered loudly for the downfall of African Slavery.

It was understood that they were celebrating the birthday of the Emancipation Proclamation.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 2.

The United States Navy Machine Shops, now located at Fortress Monroe, are soon to be removed to Norfolk, Va.

The transport ship *Morton* and the gunboat *Cambridge*, sailed from here yesterday afternoon.

The iron-clad *Montauk* left Fortress Monroe, passing down the Roads, this afternoon.

Great Stir in Hampton Roads—Troops Getting Ready to Move—A New Expedition.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 3.

A dispatch to the *Press*, dated Fortress Monroe, Jan. 1, says:

"There have been stirring times here for some days past among the troops and war vessels.

Gen. NAGLEE'S Division was embarked on transports at Yorktown and Gloucester Point yesterday, and have spent their New-Year's Day riding the billows in Hampton Roads.

Many other transports, loaded with troops, stores, &c., arrived, and have joined the expedition.

The fleet is now putting to sea, and comprises about enough men of all arms to take and hold any point on the Southern coast.

The destination of this expedition is supposed to be North Carolina, but, as a number of iron-clads accompany it, I presume it will go to some important Southern port—say Charlestown, Georgetown, Savannah or Mobile.

At any rate, it will soon be at its destination, and, wherever it goes, a heavy blow will be struck.

The flag-ship is the steamship *Woodbury*, which has Gen. NAGLEE and Staff on board. It is not known whether he will command the whole force or not—his own division comprising twelve regiments, including the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers."

GEN. WRIGHT'S DEPARTMENT.

Important and Successful Expedition—Guerrillas Captured—Supplies for Humphrey Marshall Cut Off, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 2.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS CINCINNATI, Jan. 2, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Maj. Gen. GRANGER reports that he has received a dispatch from Maj. FOLEY, commanding an expedition sent by him to Elk Fork, Campbell County, Tenn., composed of 250 men of the Sixth and Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, stating that on Sunday morning last, he surprised a camp of rebels, 350 strong, at that place, killing 30, wounding 17 and capturing 51, without the loss of a man. All of their camp equipage was burned, and 80 horses and a large amount of arms captured. (Signed,)

H. G. WRIGHT, Major-General Com'g.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

HEADQUARTERS, CINCINNATI, Jan. 2, 1863.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

I have just learned from Major-Gen. GRANGER that Major STEVENS, of the Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, with 150 men, who were ordered by him on a scout to ascertain the whereabouts of a large band of guerrillas, in the eastern part of Powell County, Kentucky, on the 26th ult., after travelling all night over obscure and dangerous bridle paths, came upon their camps. They were preparing to move. Major STEVENS dashed upon them, capturing their leader, a noted Guerrilla, and eleven men. The rest, though outnumbering Major STEVENS' force, were utterly routed, and escaped into the dense woods, brush and mountain gorges. Twenty-five horses and a large amount of clothing, blankets, guns, pistols, &c., that were being transported to HUMPHREY MARSHALL'S camp, were also captured.

(Signed) H. G. WRIGHT, Major-General Commanding.

DEFALCATION BY A PAYMASTER.

Half a Million of Dollars Gone—Arrests of Gamblers.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Jan. 3.

Major ISAAC N. COOK, (Paymaster in the army, has been arrested for a heavy defalcation, amounting to a half a million of dollars.

Most of the money was lost in gambling. Simultaneous arrests of gamblers have been made in Cincinnati, Cairo, Chicago, Louisville and other places. About $70,000 has been recovered at Cairo.

Welcome to the California Cavalry.

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 3.

The California residents now sojourning here, held a meeting to-day to take preliminary steps for a grand welcome to the Cavalry Company, in which our citizens generally are anxious to join.

The company, under military orders, will encamp at Readville, but will probably be allowed shortly to receive a public reception in Faneuil Hall.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

His Address in Full.

The following is a full report of Gov. SEYMOUR'S inaugural address, an abstract of which has already been published:

GOV. MORGAN: I thank you, Sir, for your good wishes, and your kind expression of a generous desire for my successful discharge of the duties upon which I am now to enter. I congratulate you that you are able to close your administration with a calm satisfaction in the contemplation of the condition of our State. It gives me great pleasure to testify to the zeal, fidelity, and ability, with which you have discharged the duties of Governor of New-York, during a time when the country has been involved in the embarrassments and calamities of war. Whatever position of public or private life you may hereafter occupy, you have my sincere wishes for your success and happiness. [Applause—cheers for Gov. MORGAN.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In your presence I have solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States with all its grants, restrictions and guarantees, and I shall support it. [Cheers.]

I have also sworn to support another Constitution—the Constitution of the State of New-York—with all its powers and rights. I shall uphold it. [Great applause.] I have sworn faithfully to perform the duties of the office of Governor of this State, and with your aid they shall be faithfully performed. These constitutions and laws are meant for the guidance of official conduct and for your protection and welfare.

The first law I find recorded for my observance is that which declares "it shall be the duty of the Governor to maintain and defend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of this State"—(applause)—and the most marked injunction of the Constitution to the Executive is that he "shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed." [Cheers.]

These Constitutions do not conflict; the line of separation, between the responsibilities and obligations which each imposes, is well defined. They do not embarrass us in the performance of our duties as citizens or officials. [Applause]

I shall not, on this occasion, dwell upon the condition of our country. The power and the position of our own State has been happily alluded to by my predecessor.

My views upon this subject will be laid before you in a few days in my Message to the Legislature.

This occasion, fellow-citizens, when official power is so courteously transferred from the hands of one political organization to those of another holding opposite sentiments upon public affairs, is not only a striking exemplification of the spirit of our institutions, but highly honorable to the minority party. Had our misguided fellow-citizens of the South acted as the minority of the citizens of our own State (a minority but little inferior in numbers to the majority) are now acting in this surrender of power, the nation would not now be involved in civil war. [Applause.]

While fully aware that I shall have but little control of public affairs, in the position to which I have been called, and cannot do much to shape events, I yet venture to trust that before the end of my term of service, the country will again be great, glorious and united as it once was; and, in conclusion, I now offer to Almighty God my fervent prayer that the clouds which overhang us may be scattered, and that the close of my official term may find our people united in peace and fraternal affection, and the Union restored to what it was while we listened to the advice of our fathers. [Cheers.]

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I thank you for this kind reception—I thank those who differ with me politically, for their presence here and participation in this scene—for it affords emphatic testimony to the constitutional obligations, yet felt by the people of this great State. [Immense applause, amidst which the Governor withdrew.]

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Message of Gov. Gamble—His Views of the Emancipation Policy.

The Message of Gov. GAMBLE, of Missouri, opens by congratulating the Legislature and the State that at last a loyal General Assembly is convened. After describing the treachery by which the State was pushed into rebellion, he reviews the military efforts of Missouri, which now has in service for the war 38,031 loyal soldiers. The State debt is now $24,734,000. Of this amount $23,701,000 consists of bonds loaned to the several railroads, the interest upon which the roads are bound to provide for, as well as the principal, when it may become due. Still, the faith of the State is pledged to the holders of the bonds for the payment of both principal and interest; and the security which the State has is a lien upon the roads themselves. Some scheme must be resorted to by which the liabilities of the State can be so reduced as to bring them within its capacity to meet them; and as the chief liabilities are on account of the railroads, that scheme must look to the reduction of the principal of this railroad debt. To bring about this end the Governor recommends that a tax be imposed upon contracts and convevances, such as is now imposed by Congress in requiring stamps upon all written contracts.

After disposing of these topics he turns to the consideration of the Emancipation movement. He repels with indignation the claims advanced by Mr. JEFF. DAVIS, including the State in the Southern Confederacy; asserts that the rebellion has diminished the number of slaves in the State, and that it must hereafter depend upon the immigration of free labor ers. He argues in favor of gradual emancipation, and suggests the following plan as feasible:

While there is, therefore, a constitutional necessity for compensation, in order that the emancipation adopted may be effectual, there must be such a plan of emancipation adopted as will make it certain that the compensation will be provided by Congress. If you should pass an act providing that the children of slaves, born after the passage of the act, should be born free, and should remain in the custody and under the control of the owners of their mothers until attaining a certain age, it would seem that the only compensation required to make such an act constitutional, would be a compensation for the diminished value of the female slaves thus rendered incapable of bearing slaves. If such an act were made to take effect upon provision being made by Congress for this small amount of compensation required, there would seem to be a certainty that such compensation would be provided by that body. This plan, while it leaves the present generation of slaves with their condition unchanged, prevents any sudden diminution of labor, attracts emigration by the assurance it gives that Slavery is to be extinguished, conforms to examples of other States, in which the same change has been successfully made, is in accordance with the views of those exercising the power of the Federal Government, and thus secures the aid of that Government, satisfies the requirements of our own Constitution, and does justice to the owners of this description of property, while it provides that those who are to enjoy freedom under it shall be prepared for that condition before they exercise its privileges. This plan I recommend to your consideration.

Other questions, such as the deportation of the persons emancipated, have been discussed. The plan proposed renders such questions comparatively unimportant, at least for the present generation, but on this, as on many other questions, it must be expected that great diversity of opinion will exist.

FORREST VS. FORREST.—The history of a long, exciting and embittered domestic imbroglio, is condensed into two lines from a report of CAMPBELL just decided by the Court of Appeals.

Some twenty years ago, Mr. FORREST, the actor, married Miss SINCLAIR, of London, a daughter of a vocalist. Twelve or more years ago, Mr. F. "put away" his wife. In the protracted suit for divorce, or in a subsequent one, Mrs. FORREST obtained a decision giving her $3,000 a year alimony. From this decision Mr. F. appealed, and then, we believe, his counsel sent a commission to California, where Mrs. F. resided a year or more, professionally, designed to prove her a wanton. But the attempt failed, and the appeal resulted in a decision for $4,000 a year instead of $3,000. The case was then carried from one court to another, until last week it reached a final decree, which gives Mrs. FORREST some $40,000 accumulated alimony, and thenceforth $4,000 a year.

The cause has been conducted for Mr. FORREST by JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq., and by CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq., for Mrs. FORREST. The latter gentleman, we learn, has declined, from the beginning, to receive payment for his services.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

An Extraordinary Falsehood Nailed!

MUNCHAUSEN ECLIPSED!!

A startling piece of intelligence has been made public during the last week, in which we have been led to suppose that the piratical commander of the rebel ship No. 290, overcome with remorse and recklessness of results, has seized twelve cases of Bitters and had resolved to end his days in their consumption. Facts that investigation have brought to light, prove that the published letter of the pirate Raphael Semmes is a *forgery*; that the house who pretends to have received it had none of their Bitters on board of the *Ariel* when she was seized; that is a fair supposition that there is no such firm in existence in Panama, as that of M. Cordova & Son, to whom it is asserted these Bitters were shipped, and that the whole remarkable literary production is full of exaggerations, falsehoods and unbiassed assumptions. Read the following correspondence and be convinced:

INFORMATION SOUGHT.

Mr. JAMES M. CROSS,

No. 5 Bowling-green,

Office of the Atlantic and Pacific Mail S. S. Line:

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to call your attention to an advertisement published in the New-York *Herald* of to-day, relative to a seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son of Panama, on board of the steamship *Ariel*, by the *Confederate Privateer Alabama*. I am desirous of knowing whether or not there was such a shipment on board of your vessel, and whether it was really seized as represented. As I am a regular shipper of large quantities of goods by your line, I am deeply interested in knowing whether my goods will run such risks. I have now on hand several packages to ship, and I await your answer to guide me in my future action.

Respectfully, yours,

D. S. MARVIN,
No. 20 Cedar-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

INFORMATION FOUND.

No 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC S. S. LINE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.

MR. D. S. MARVIN, No. 20 Cedar-st.

DEAR SIR: Yours of to-day's date is read—calling my attention to an advertisement in the New-York *Herald* relative to a seizure of Bitters consigned to M. Cordova & Son, of Panama, on board the steamship *Ariel*, by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*.

I presume you address me on the subject instead of the Agent of the Line, Mr. D. B. Allen, from the fact that as Purveyor of the Line, I have made several purchases from you of "Hostetter's Bitters" for bar stores of the steamer.

There were no goods of any kind on board the *Ariel*, Dec. 8, consigned to M. Cordova & Son, Panama.

There were in the bar of the steamer several bottles of Hostetter's Bitters, and, judging from the quantity sold, they are a favorite beverage amongst those who travel through tropical climates. The *Ariel's* cargo was not disturbed by the Confederates, with the exception of one or two cases of boots and shoes, which were minus only a few pairs. From these facts you and the public can judge whether the advertisement referred to is a fabrication or not.

Very respectfully,

JAMES M. CROSS.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—Who is there that does not desire to be always exempted from indigestion—to have a good appetite, a painless stomach, a clear head, a regular pulse, a healthy complexion? If this meets the eye of any of those who are not thus blessed, let them try HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. We guarantee that this delightful tonic will restore any stomach however weak, to a healthy condition; that it will bring back the truant appetite and give permanent vigor to the whole system. The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort to try it. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmlessness and restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, prescribe it as the safest and most reliable of all stomachics, and it is certainly much more agreeable than any of the other spirituous preparations of the day.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

CLARK—BOGALEY.—In Pittsburgh, Dec. 25, by Rev. W. H. Preston, assisted by Rev. E. M. Van Dusen, Mr. JOHN S. CLARK, of this City, to Miss LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Wm. Bogaley, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In Clinton, on Thursday, Jan. 1, 1863, PHEBE G. V. ANDERSON, daughter of the late Charles Anderson, of this City.

BELL.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 3, JOSEPH W. BELL, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 324 4th-st., on Monday afternoon, 5th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further or special invitation.

FOLGER.—At Buffalo, Jan. 1, Mrs. B. H. FOLGER, aged 58 years.

LITTLE.—In Morrisania, on the morning of Friday, the 2d inst., JONATHAN LITTLE, of this City, aged 58 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, corner 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Sunday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OSGOOD.—In Washington, D. C., at the Lincoln Hospital, on Monday, Dec 29, Sergeant HENRY OSGOOD, of Co. D, Ninth Regiment N. Y. State Militia, aged 29 years.

Notice of funeral in Monday morning's papers.

O'CONNOR.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 2, JOANNA O'CONNOR.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 29 Waverley-place, on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., and from thence to St. Ann's Church, 8th-st., where requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul.

PEERS.—In this City, suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 1, THOS. F. PEERS, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, 5th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

SOUTHARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 1, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ogden Hoffman, REBECCA P., widow of the late Samuel L. Southard, of New-Jersey.

The funeral will take place from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

STEVENSON.—In Sackett's Harbor, on Thursday, Jan. 1, Capt. MATTHEW R. STEVENSON, Seventh Regiment Infantry, U. S. Army, only son of Col. J. D. Stevenson.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Randolph M. Cooley, and cousin, E. G. Burling, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, 5th-av., corner of 35th-st., on Sunday afternoon, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

VOORHEES.—In this City, on Friday evening, Jan. 2, after a lingering illness, GEORGE W. VOORHEES, in the 2[illegible]th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. James Shaw, No. 35 Vandam-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, on the 12 o'clock (noon) train, for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 3.—Jan. 3, 1863.

22, 60, 7, 3, 21, 40, 48, 43, 78, 71, 15, 30, 24.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 4.—Jan. 3, 1863.

33, 35, 72, 63, 45, 50, 30, 65, 49, 31, 5, 43.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

PHYSIOGNOMY, OR SIGNS OF CHARACTER; PHYSIOLOGY, and the Bodily Functions; PHRENOLOGY, or the Brain and Nervous System; PSYCHOLOGY, the Science of the Soul; ETHNOLOGY, or the Natural History of Man, with Instructions in the Choice of Pursuits, Personal Improvement, etc., are some of the topics elucidated in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND LIFE ILLUSTRATED, for 1863. No. 1 now ready. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

TAX ON SILVER PLATE.

Families can have their silver plate weighed at their residence, and receive a certificate of weight which will be accepted by the Assessors. Apply to THOS. KIRKPATRICK, jeweler and silversmith, No. 388 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

IN VARIETY, BEAUTY AND CHEAPNESS UNSURPASSED, at the Looking Glass Warehouse of WHITTEMAN BROTHERS, No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

TO HAVE AT HAND A REMEDY FOR Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and Incipient Consumption, which, while pleasant to the taste, is immediate and certain in its action, is a great desideratum. Dr. Wistar's Celebrated Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses these qualities in an eminent degree. Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston, and sold by druggists and agents everywhere.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of house-work. For sale by the trade generally. GOODYEAR'S I. R. Glove Manufacturing Company, 205 Broadway. Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail.

INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEERS.

They are Entertained at the New England Rooms—Speech of James T. Brady, Esq.

One Hundred picked men from California, all of whom are peculiarly qualified for cavalry service, arrived in this city yesterday forenoon per steamer *Ocean Queen*, having left San Francisco on the 11th ultimo, on their way to Boston, where they are to be incorporated into the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, Col. C. R. LOWELL, now forming there. The "California Hundred," as this company is termed, is composed of representatives from every Northern State, who have been residents of California, as also Kentuckians, Virginians, Tennesseeans and Missourians, and presents the finest appearance of any detachment that has ever passed through our City. Recruiting for the "Hundred" was commenced on the 28th of October last, and the required number was recruited, of picked men, before the end of the month. Having obtained governmental permission to join the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, the expense of coming here (about $20,000,) was borne by the company.

The following are the officers of the "Hundred:"

Captain—J. SEWALL REID.
First Lieutenant—ARCH. MCKENDRY.
Second Lieutenant—JOHN W. SIMS.

On their arrival, they were escorted to the rooms of the New England Soldiers' Relief Association, where an excellent dinner had been prepared for them, to which the fullest justice was done.

Dinner being over, JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., was introduced to the assemblage, and addressed them a few words of welcome. He said in substance: It seemed appropriate that this welcome to the Soldiers' Home should be brief, as the dinner had been gotten up *impromptu*. He was glad to see so fine a body of men from California eager to join with Massachusetts in an endeavor to sustain the Government. Many of those present were Yankees, and the events of this war had made him (the speaker) as good a Yankee as any of them. He was glad to learn there was but one married man among the "Hundred"—that fact was gratifying to his batchelor heart and habits; but if single they could, like RICHELIEU of France, call the nation their "wedded wife;" meantime he would say God bless and sustain that sole married man, whose duty it would be to look after the morals of this "Hundred." [Great laughter.] Mr. BRADY again extended a welcome to the soldiers, and paid a glowing compliment to the New-England Relief Association, after which he closed his remarks, his peroration being a strain of patriotic sentiment, delivered with great emphasis and beauty of diction. When the war closed, and the power of the Union was reëstablished, he hoped to welcome them all again to this Metropolis as soldiers who had done a noble duty, and won immortal honor.

The "boys" evidently appreciated Mr. BRADY'S patriotic sentiments, and when he had closed gave him uproarious applause.

Addresses were also made by CHARLES GOULD, Esq., Vice-President of the New-England Association, Capt. REID, of the "Hundred," Col. BARTLETT, of the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts, and Gen. WETMORE, after which the battalion marched to the Park, where they were reviewed by His Honor the Mayor, and thence escorted to the Stonington steamer, on their way to Boston, by the Fifty-third Massachusetts Regiment, now stopping at the Park Barracks.

Recognition of Mercantile Ability.

On the eve of the New-Year, a ceremony of a most interesting character took place at the residence of DAVID WATTS, Esq., in Thirty-fourth-street. The occasion illustrated one of the phases of these war times, wherein the characteristic energy of our people, in a commercial sense, rises superior to what would seem almost insuperable barriers to success. In this respect the occasion is worthy of being put on record. The following brief but explicit addresses fully indicate a career quite illustrative of those qualities of prompt enterprise and business foresight for which the American character has got credit all over the world. Suffice, by way of preface, to say that the occasion was the presentation of a magnificent service of plate to Mr. WATTS, from his business partners in Paducah, Ky., St. Louis, Mo., and New-Orleans, La. In presence of a large circle of fair ladies and "merchant princes," the presentation was made on the part of the donors, by JOHN BRYAN, Esq., in an address distinguished by eloquence and point. Mr. WATTS replied as follows:

I return you my most sincere thanks for the happy sentiments with which you have accompanied the presentation of this splendid service of plate. I feel proud that the acts of my past life have been such as to have inspired this expression of confidence, and I may trustfully promise that nothing will be wanting in the future, on my part, to merit its continuance. The recipient of this noble testimonial, and in the City of New-York, it will not be inappropriate if I relate how and why I came among you. Connected with houses in the three leading emporiums of the South and West, Paducah, St. Louis, and New-Orleans, I was temporarily on business in the latter city when the troubles which distract the country broke out. The Mississippi was closed; blockaded at Cairo on the one hand, and at the mouths of the delta on the other. In brief, gentlemen, ruin hovered over business. There did not seem to be any escape from ruin, but in this dilemma I determined to come to New-York, commence life anew, and extricate myself from these unforseen, but disastrous complications. To recommence life at my age did not look encouraging, but beholding extrication alone in the resources of this great city, I determined, and at once, to follow out these views. I came to New-York, and most of you know the result. The success of our house is mainly due to my partners and friends in the West, who have entrusted us with their business. Nor am I less beholden to those kind friends who have arisen on all sides in New-York. I shall never forget them. Having such friends as I deemed unmatched before I came here, the kindness and courtesy of New-York is rendered the more indelible.

In conclusion, Mr. WATTS said it would be an act of injustice to omit to thank the young men connected with the New-York firm for their energy, unremitting attention, and devotion to its interests.

Mr. WATTS' remarks elicited warm congratulations. A banquet, with appropriate sentiments, followed, while the charms of music and dancing delighted the gayer portions of the company to a late hour.

Inaugural Meeting of the Tammany General Committee for 1863.

In consequence of the violent opposition made in some of the Wards, against the manner in which the new General Committee was formed for the ensuing year, there was a great deal of dissatisfaction manifested last evening at Tammany Hall.

As early as 6 o'clock, Capt. BRYANT, of the Fourth Ward, with a platoon of 25 men, stationed themselves in different parts of the building. At 7½ o'clock the meeting was called to order, and WM. M. TWEED selected as Chairman *pro tem.*, with JOHN HARDY and A. B. ROLLINS as Secretaries. In the meantime, the "Lobby" was full, and swarms of contestants appeared upon the threshold. Among them was Judge MCCUNN, of the Sixteenth Ward. While waiting for his turn, an enthusiastic sportsman approached, and said, "Judge! I can get a bet of $50 that you and your party will not be received. Can I take that bet with your sanction?"

Judge MCCUNN—"No. I think I will be beat, and don't you bet."

The supporter of MCCUNN subsided; and the bitterness and invective peculiar to Tammany braves after a defeat was indulged to such an extent that to print it would not seem quite right "to ears polite."

The contesting wards were the Fifth, with JOHN Y. SAVAGE *vs.* JOHN MCCARTHY, the Fourteenth Ward; the Twenty-first, by ex-Sheriff JOHN KELLY *vs.* JAMES MURPHY, etc., etc.

In the matter of the Sixteenth Ward, JAS. T. BRADY, EMANUEL B. HART and LEWIS R. RYERS were admitted, while the balance of the delegation were referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. P. B. SWEENEY, MORGAN JONES, TERENCE FARLEY and CHAS. CORNELL.

After electing the temporary officers permanently for the year, the Committee adjourned, with some evidences of a possible row at a future meeting.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held on Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M., Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, President of the Society, in the Chair, assisted by BENJAMIN L. SWAN and FRANCIS HALL, Esqs., Vice-Presidents.

The Rev. Bishop JANES read the eleventh chapter of Isaiah, and offered prayer.

Communications were presented from agents and others in regard to the work in various parts of the country, especially in Kentucky, Kansas and Missouri, and in reference to the supply of the army and navy; from Rev. JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE, of the United States ship *Lancaster*, returning thanks for books for his ship, and giving an interesting account of the improved moral and religious condition of the sailors and marines; from Mr. FREDERICK HICKS, of Panama, in regard to the openings for the distribution of the Scriptures in several of the States in Central America; from Rev. I. G. BLISS, of Constantinople, in regard to printing Arabic pocket Bible at Beirut, and binding the Armeno-Turkish Bible already printed by authority of the Board.

Grants of books were made to the American and Foreign Christian Union, in Spanish and English; to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, [illegible] Testaments; to the American Tract Societies of New-York and Boston, Bibles and Testaments for United States Hospitals for sick and wounded soldiers, over 2,000 volumes; about 3,000 volumes for soldiers; 10,000 Testaments to the Christian Commission supply of soldiers in or passing through St. Louis; and 170 books, in various languages, for vessels sailing to foreign ports. In funds, $4,000 were appropriated for Bible work in Beirut and Constantinople, by request of Mr. BLISS.

An Agent was appointed for Iowa, and one for Panama and Central America.

An Alleged Outrage by a Policeman.

A CITIZEN SHOT—AN ANTE-MORTEM EXAMINATION HELD BY CORONER RANNEY.

Coroner RANNEY was called upon yesterday to hold an *ante-mortem* examination in the case of GEORGE HAMMOND, who, it is alleged, was brutally beaten, and afterwards shot by a Detective Policeman named JAMES IRVING, on the morning of the first inst., at or near Turners' Hall, in Thirty-fifth street.

The following is the substance of the testimony taken by the Coroner yesterday at the residence of the wounded man No. 264 West Thirty-fifth-street.

George Hammond, being sworn, said—I reside at No. 264 Thirty-fifth-street; I believe I am in a dying state, and shall not recover; about three o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., I was at Turners' Hall, in Thirty-sixth-street, with several friends; a man, who was a stranger to me, came in in citizen's dress I have since learned that his name is JAMES IRVING, and that he is a member of the Detective Police Force; he said he had come in to see what the trouble was there; we told him we did not want him, as everything was then all quiet; we then told him to leave, but he would not do it; we therefore put him out; I got to the door, and then some one (whom I have since learned lives in the same house with the Detective officer) took me out on the street; Irving then came to me and pushed me, and knocked me down; the next thing I knew I was shot; I begged of the officer not to hurt me after he shot me; then I halloed for help, when the officer struck me again; after this he raised me up, and took me to the Station-house; on the way there he gave me four or five more blows, and I begged of him not to hurt me, as I was disabled; Officer Irving then said, "I am sorry I did not kill you, you Dutch son of a —;" when I arrived at the Station-house they put me down stairs in a cell; I told the Sergeant there, that I was shot, and wanted to see a doctor; but they said not a word, and put me down stairs in a cell.

In answer to a question by Coroner Ranney, witness said: There had been no fighting at Turners' Hall during the previous evening, although there was considerable noise; after I got to the street, I do not know that Officer Irving spoke to me before he shot me; he pushed me down on the walk, when he first came up to me; I was not at all intoxicated at this time; I was lying on the walk (not having risen after he pushed me down) when he shot me; I did not see the pistol, but I saw the fire coming out of his hand; Irving struck me in the face when he knocked me down in the street; on the way to the Station-house the officer struck me with his fist in my face.

Wm. Cleary testified that he was a Sergeant attached to the Twentieth Precinct; that on the first day of January, inst., in the early part of the morning, about three o'clock, Officer Irving came into the Station-house with three prisoners, named Geo. Hammond, Wm. Truwell, and George Warner. Officer Irving was at the time bleeding from the mouth, nose, and hand. Officer Irving then explained to me that when he was engaged in trying to quell a disturbance in Turners' Hall in Thirty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, the people inside closed the doors and refused him admittance. When the door was at last forced open, the parties inside beat and bruised him very severely.

John Raymond, doorman at the Twentieth Precinct Station-house, testified that he was in attendance there during the latter part of the night of the first of January; he was present when Officer Irving brought to the station-house a wounded man named George Hammond; witness took him down stairs and put him into a cell; his face was bruised, and both eyes were much blackened; after getting into his cell, he put his hand to his head and remarked, "I ought to have a doctor;" no doctor was furnished him until the next morning.

The wounded man is believed to be so badly injured that he cannot recover.

At the conclusion of the evidence, the jury rendered the following verdict: "That George Hammond came to his injuries by a pistol-shot and blows by the hand of James Irving, on the first day of January, 1863."

Colored Jubilee in Brooklyn.

The colored people of Brooklyn held a grand jubilee on Friday evening in the Bridge-street African Methodist Church, in honor of the President's Proclamation of freedom. A platform was erected in front of the pulpit for the use of the officers of the meeting, over which was extended a banner bearing the inscriptions: "Wilberforce," "Our Country and the Day we Celebrate," "Clarkson," "Emancipation in 1827, New-York State," "Emancipation in 1834, British West Indies." This banner also represented three slaves with broken fetters under the folds of the British flag. Immediately opposite the platform, at the other extremity of the church were hung pendant from the choir gallery, the inscriptions: "Inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these little ones, ye do it unto me;" "The Glory of a United People." At 8 o'clock the church was very comfortably filled, not a few of the audience being whites, among whom were numerous ladies. The meeting was called to order by the nomination of Rev. J. H. GLOSTER (colored) as President, and a number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Rev. Mr. KING (colored) opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the audience joined in singing "Blow ye the trumpet, blow."

The President then addressed the meeting. We lived, he said, in the midst of great events. We now saw thirty millions of professedly free and eminently civilized people engaged in a most desolating war, out of which had grown the principle of liberty for all mankind. He then went on to show that Slavery was the bane of any nation that incorporated that institution in its governmental system, instancing Egypt in the time of Pharoah, Rome under the Cæsars, and following the course of history down to our own times. Rome sacrificed liberty in the millions of her slaves and this caused her ruin. This would be the destiny of all Governments that followed her example. From the position of mistress of the world, Rome sank to nothingness, because of Slavery. In our country God had sanctified holy liberty—it was a spirit inborn in the first settlers in America, for the old Puritans combined the principles of liberty and religion in their earliest acts. He then alluded to the proclamation—rejoiced at it as a precious boon of freedom, but regretted that it did not extend to all who are held in Southern bondage. The only hope of rescue from the perils that environed us was by conforming to the moral of the proclamation. Providence was working in that proclamation for the benefit of the black man. The establishment of freedom throughout all our broad domain was, he thought, only a work of time. It commenced with the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. True, it was forced out, not primarily, but secondarily, by the sword of rebellion; but the sword of the Eternal was behind the throne and forced from the throne the edict of liberty. LATIMER said to RIDLEY, when they were about to be burnt at the stake as martyrs to the principle of religious freedom, "Brother, be of good cheer, for this day we shall kindle such a torch of religious liberty as shall light up all England;" so the hanging of JOHN BROWN, the great martyr of universal emancipation, had opened the ball that would free every slave, and the time was not far distant when religion, liberty and Union, one and inseparable, would embrace all within our nation, and be the priceless heritage of all.

The "New John Brown Song" was then sung by the choir, after which the President introduced WM. WELLS BROWN, (colored,) of Boston.

Mr. BROWN commenced by describing the jubilant scene which occurred in Tremont Temple (Boston) on Thursday night, when the President's proclamation was announced there. He then congratulated the colored people on the issuance of the edict of liberty, and went on to show that the blacks of the South only desired to have personal liberty in order to prove themselves worthy the respect of mankind. He gave statistics of the amount of property owned and taxes paid by the free blacks of the South, and alluded to the acknowledgment that had been forced from Southern slaveholders themselves, that these free or quasi-free men were among the best and most orderly citizens of the South. They pay into the City Treasury of Charleston over $4,000 in the shape of taxes. In New-Orleans, where they number 15,000, they pay on an average $1,000 each in taxes; and in the District of Columbia no free black had ever become a pauper or been convicted of a capital crime. One of his relatives, Hon. CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky—(great laughter)—had said that if Slavery was abolished in the District of Columbia, the laboring whites who were dependent on them would starve. He thought the black man had gained much by this war. They were now acknowledged as citizens of the United States. Hayti and Liberia had been recognised by our Government, and the day was approaching when freedom in America would be universal. He then went on to show how the slaves would get a knowledge of the proclamation, interspersing his remarks with numerous anecdotes, that caused most uproarious laughter. One cheering feature in the proclamation was that the slaves would be allowed to bear arms in defence of themselves and the United States. When this was done he defied any attempt of the rebels to reënslave them. If one year ago this had been done we would now have 100,000 able hands and strong hearts aiding our cause. He deprecated the colonization system, as both unfair to the black man and unwise on the part of the nation. He hoped the prejudice against the black man would soon die out in the North, when our people shall learn how worthy that heretofore despised race are of the freedom they commenced this day to enjoy. Mr. BROWN, after [illegible] hour, sat down amid loud applause.

He was followed by THEODORE TILTON, Esq., in a speech which was rapturously applauded.

After a short, congratulatory address from Rev. R. HATFIELD, and the singing of the Doxology, the meeting adjourned.

United States District Attorney's Office.

We have already published the chief proceedings in the various Courts in this City. Below we give a statement of the business which has been transacted in the United States District Attorney's Office since the present incumbent, E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., came into office. A glance at the large list of cases prosecuted, and otherwise coming under the attention of this officer is the best eulogy he could receive. His assistants and clerks, who are appointed by the District Attorney, are Ethan Allen, First Assistant; George P. Andrews, Second Assistant; Henry H. Rice, Third Assistant; Thomas B. Clarkson and James H. Fay, Clerks; James Bell, Engrossing Clerk; Ernest P. Brook, Clerk and Messenger; Henry Donne, Copyist.

Offices in United States Court Buildings, Chambers-street, (Burton's old theatre.)

BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

Prize cases		128
Tried	115	
Condemned	99	
Revenue Collector's Cases		267
Defended and tried (old and new cases)	460	
Seizures and forfeitures		83
Tried	75	
Law and Equity Cases		22
Tried (old and new cases)	35	
Criminal Cases		102
Tried, (old and new cases)	289	

There have been, during the present United States District Attorney's term, seven capital convictions. Two have been executed, and the punishment of the remainder commuted to various terms in the State Prison.

At the close of last year, our County prisons contained 250 witnesses, and 55 prisoners awaiting trial in United States cases. Mr. DELAFIELD SMITH has changed all this. There are now but three witnesses and one prisoner confined.

Among the celebrated cases of the year, have been the execution of Capt. GORDON, of the slave ship *Erie*; the remarkable conviction of the merchant ALBERT HORN for fitting out a slaver; and the imprisonment of RUDOLPH BLUMENBURG for perjury in his oath as surety for the noted slave bark *Orion*.

These prosecutions, with the seizures of the Marshal, and the new treaty, have broken up the Slave-trade at the port of New-York. Other convictions have greatly lessened the number of cruelties to seamen and violent assaults upon officers in American vessels.

Soon after the first Bull Run battle, applications were very numerous at this office for certificates of identity from wives of soldiers, for transmission to the Paymaster-General's Office in Washington, to enable them to draw their husbands' pay during their imprisonment by the rebels. They were granted in all cases upon proper proof being produced. The matter was intrusted to Mr. ERNEST P. BROOK, one of the clerks of the office. Acting under the District-Attorney's direction, he was especially careful to guard against fraud, in all cases directing and forwarding the claims in proper order for settlement. The United States District-Attorney has thus been the means of placing about $5,000 in small amounts, generally being in sums of from two to three months pay, in the hands of destitute wives of our soldiers during the last Winter and Spring. No charge has been made to any soldier for these services. The applications have almost entirely ceased at present, the admirable arrangements made by the Government now insuring the prompt exchange of prisoners of war.

A Destructive Fire in Duane-street.

ONE MAN INJURED BY AN EXPLOSION.

About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the Petroleum or Kerosene Oil Manufactory of JOHN REED, Jr., No. 190 Duane-street. The alarm was promptly given, and the firemen were immediately on hand, but owing to the combustible nature of the stock in the building, the entire premises were soon destroyed. At about the time that the flames were seen bursting out through the roof, a loud and, to those in the immediate neighborhood, an alarming explosion took place, which forced out the front windows of the store. In a few minutes thereafter the entire building was a sheet of flame, and it shortly after was a mass of ruins.

Several large streams of water from hand and steam-engines were put in play upon it in the early part of the fire, but all to no purpose; the oil only served to feed the flames, and the more water thrown upon it the greater, apparently, was the heat and extent of the conflagration. It is worthy of remark that the fire was confined to the building in which it originated, when we consider the nature of the stock upon which it fed.

Mr. JACOB MENZES, an employe of Mr. REED, was engaged at the time of the explosion in the basement of the building. He was injured quite seriously about the head and face, and was immediately taken to his residence, No. 3 Worth-street.

REED'S loss on stock will amount to $7,000. He is insured for $3,000 in the Commonwealth Insurance Company. The loss on the building is about $1,200; insured for $1,000.

No. 188 Duane-street, occupied by F. W. STEUBEN as a liquor-store, was considerably damaged, principally on stock, to the amount of $1,000. Mr. STEUBEN is not insured.

Nos. 188 and 190 belong to WM. B. AITKEN, and are fully insured in City Companies.

The fire is believed to have originated from an explosion of petroleum oil. Marshal BAKER is investigating the case, and will report the result on Monday.

The Police Commissioners.

Although yesterday was the day, which in and by the citation of Gov. SEYMOUR, as published in the TIMES, the Police Commissioners were to appear in Albany to answer to the charges preferred against them, and to show cause why they should not be removed, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, they did not see fit to appear before the Albany tribunal at the time specified. At an early hour yesterday morning, Mr. SETH C. HAWLEY, the amiable and gentlemanly Clerk of the Board of Commissioners was sent to the State Capital, in behalf of the delinquent officials, with instructions to obtain a postponement of the trial until some day in the ensuing week.

The excitement in the Police Department of this City and Brooklyn continues unabated. Many of the members of the force expect, and are prepared for a general and thorough cleaning out of the present incumbents, and an upsetting of the whole system at one sudden and heavy blow. Around the different precincts and among the immediate friends of the present police, gossip and rumor were all day yesterday busy in speculating upon the probable action of the Governor in relation to the matter in hand.

It is reported by those who ought to know, that the names of the men who are to occupy the position of Commissioners in the place of those to be ousted, have already been sent to Albany, and that the Governor has indorsed them. This report, however, must be taken with some allowance. We are credibly informed that the old Board will not vacate their positions until a fair trial has been had upon the charges preferred against them.

The Courts for January.

The January term of the Courts commences tomorrow. Although the Courts are scattered and separated, the facilities for transacting business are much superior to those of a year ago. The annual Court statistics show that the legal business is constantly increasing, notwithstanding the war. The Supreme Court Circuit commences with a calendar of over five thousand cases, and the Special Term has about five hundred. The General Term, which will not be in session till February, will also have a large calendar. The calendar of the Common Pleas and Superior Courts have likewise increased. In the Federal Courts, the usual routine of business, including prize cases, will be taken up this term.

Judge SUTHERLAND, who took his turn as a Judge of the Court of Appeals last year, will sit in the Supreme Court of this District this year.

The County Clerk has appointed Mr. DAVID J. CHATFIELD and Mr. HAVENS as Clerks of the Supreme Court. Mr. HERRICK, of the Special Term, retires. Mr. CHATFIELD was Clerk of the General Term two or three years ago.

Sabbath Evening Instruction.

A course of important doctrinal sermons is to be delivered at the South Baptist Church (Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, Pastor) in Twenty-fifth-street, commencing to-night, and continuing through the successive Sabbath evenings of the Winter. The object of these sermons is to meet the aggressions of latitudinarianism, which have of late grown so powerful, by the clear and cogent presentation of evangelical doctrine. The course will be sustained by the leading preachers of the different denominations in this City, the opening discourse to be delivered next Sunday evening, by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, and the remainder on the succeeding Sabbaths, by Rev. Drs. RICE, Presbyterian; WILLIAMS, Baptist; HITCHCOCK, Presbyterian; STORRS, Congregationalist; STEVENS, Methodist; WESTON, Baptist; TYNG, Episcopalian; GANSE, Dutch Reformed; SHEDD, Presbyterian; THOMPSON, Congregationalist; VINTON, Episcopalian, and DE WITT, Dutch Reformed. The sermons are to relate to those great doctrinal subjects upon which all evangelical Christians agree, and from the character of the men from whom they are to come we anticipate one of [illegible] this City.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.—At a late hour on Friday night a man named H. HISSINCK, partially intoxicated, entered the lager-bier saloon of CHAS. SCHULTZ, at No. 109 Greenwich-street, and had two drinks, which he paid for. Subsequently he had a third, but having no money to pay for this, a dispute arose between him and SCHULTZ, who was behind the bar. HISSINCK finally offered his watch as security, but Mr. SCHULTZ not being satisfied with this, came round from behind his bar and attacked HISSINCK. He got him down on he floor and, as is alleged, commenced stabbing him in the eyes with an ice-pick, and succeeded in destroying the left one altogether and probably the right one also. Some citizens who were passing at the time, came in and interposed, and SCHULTZ was arrested by Officer HEY, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Dr. STAGER, of No. 27 Whitehall-street, was sent for by the Police to attend the wounded man, but refused to come. Dr. WOLTJE was then called and rendered all the assistance in his power. The injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where he was pronounced to be in a dangerous condition. He will no doubt be totally blind for life. The ice-pick has blood on it for 1½ inches of its length. The assault seems all the more brutal, as HISSINCK was quite drunk and gave no provocation. SCHULTZ was taken before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs yesterday morning, and committed to await the result of the injuries.

FRAUDS ON THE GOVERNMENT—PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION.—Mr. OLCOTT, the Commissioner appointed by the Government to investigate frauds connected with the raising of volunteers in this City, is continuing his investigation at the office of the Commissioner, No. 42 Lispenard-street. He has recently taken up the case of a well-known Brigadier-General of high standing, and the evidence of his complicity in wholesale frauds upon the Government is of the most startling character. The rascality of a certain New-York Colonel in defrauding the Government is also under investigation, and from present appearances bids fair to exceed that of any of his colaborers. Prominent citizens are daily calling at the office of the Commissioner to furnish evidence of frauds upon the Government which have come under their notice.

A PRESENTATION.—Mr. CURTIS JUDSON, the well known proprietor of the Gramercy-park Hotel, was presented with a superb silver service, by the guests in the hotel, on New-Year's Evening. Hon. J. M. HURTADO, Commissioner [from New-Granada, made a few appropriate remarks, requesting Mr. JUDSON to accept the gift as a token of their high appreciation of his untiring efforts in supplying all their wants, and also for his uniform courtesy and kindness. Dr. SMITH entertained the company with some very spicy remarks, highly complimentary to Mr. JUDSON and his guests. The ladies of the hotel presented Mr. BURTON, the assistant of Mr. JUDSON, with a beautiful and chaste set of diamond sleeve-buttons, as a testimonial of their regard for his kind attentions.

MEETING TO-NIGHT.—Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Rev. W. B. TRUAX and STEPHEN PAXSON, Esq., Missionaries of the American Sunday-school Union, will address a public meeting in behalf of "Mission Sunday Schools at the West," on Sabbath evening, the 4th inst., in Rev. Dr. RICE'S Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. Mr. PAXSON, we understand, has a most eventful history in connection with the Sabbath-school work, having organized alone over *one thousand* new schools, into which he has gathered over *fifty thousand* children. Mr. CHIDLAW is well known in our city, and will speak of his work in the hospitals of the West during the past year. The services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY VANQUISHED.—In our description of the little lady at the St. Nicholas, we stated that, charmed by her beauty, Mr. BARNUM had offered her a tempting sum of money if she would forego her intention of visiting Europe, and exhibit her beauties to the citizens of Gotham and vicinity. In his attempt Mr. BARNUM was bluffed, but it seems that he has since been more successful, and has at last, after plying her parents with golden arguments, carried his point and secured the young lady, who, with THUMB and NUTT, will soon appear at the Museum.

SUNDAY-NIGHT SERVICES.—Two of the chapels of Trinity Church, viz.: St. Paul's, Broadway, foot of the Park, and Trinity Chapel, West Twenty-fifth-street, near Broadway, are open for Divine Service every Sunday night at 7½ o'clock. All the seats at these night services are free. The Clergy of the Parish officiate in turn. The services are largely musical, as the Psalter is chanted. Rev. Dr. WESTON is expected to preach at St. Paul's to-night.

THE RANDALL'S ISLAND NURSERY.—The official report of the Clerk of that institution states that since 1849, 4,816 inmates of that institution have been indentured and provided for, while the whole number discharged in that period aggregates 17,368.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—Comptroller BRENNAN has not yet announced his appointments. It is stated, however, that the present Deputy, WM. E. WARREN, and the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, JOHN P. HONE, will be retained.

DEPUTY STREET COMMISSIONER.—Street Commissioner CORNELL has selected as his Deputy Hon. WM. M. TWEED. Mr. TWEED has accepted the appointment, and will, during the absence of Mr. CORNELL at Albany to discharge his Senatorial duties, be the acting Street Commissioner.

INTERESTING CEREMONY AT THE TOMBS.—Yesterday afternoon, Justice DODGE, in the Court-room of the First District Police Court, united IGNACE BUISSON and JOSEPHINE LUTTERMAN in the bonds of holy matrimony. The youthful couple, who are entirely respectable, went from the Court-room rejoicing in the best wishes of all the witnesses.

CHANGES IN THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.—The following appointments and resignations have been made during the past week in the Police Department:

Appointments—Abraham H. Garrett, to the Twenty-seventh Precinct; James D. Harrington, 29th; Henry S. Terry, Forty-second; and Thomas H. Chichester to the Forty-fifth.

Resignations—Philip O'Brien, of the Second Precinct; Charles Bierfield, of the Seventh; Jeremiah F. Gillen, Tenth; Duncan S. Campbell, Twenty-ninth, and Wm. Crerend, of the Forty-second.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL—Weekly report to Jan. 2, 1863:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Dec. 26	119	241	360
Admitted to Jan. 2	34	22	56
Discharged, cured or relieved	27	38	65
Died	3	2	5
Remaining at date	123	223	346

Males, 329; females, 17.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1, 6½, 17, 37, 73, 119, 133, 135, 143, 205, 213, 237, 249, 251, 261, 265, 277, 279, 307, 315. *Part II.*—Nos. 14, 30, 66, 70, 82, 112, 156, 198, 214, 224, 232, 244, 250, 260, 266, 274, 282, 286, 288, 300. *Part III.*—Nos. A, 433, 793, 101, 200, 416, 420, 444, 471, 473, 485, 502, 525, 536, 573, 577, 588, (new numbers).

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Demurrers only.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 2569, 3183, 2401, 3147, 3305, 943, 3287, 2921, 3291, 3293, 3241, 315, 3215, 3091½. *Part II.*—Nos. 1880, 2316, 2374, 2466, 3100, 3120, 3000, 3056, 3058, 3070, 3076, 2688, 3082, 3084.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1686, 803, 1787, 849, 1744, 833, 1250, 660½, 1696, 815, 1697, 816, 1771, 844, 1728, 829, 77, 56, 1687, 810, 1693, 812, 1548, 766, 1402, 720, 754, 546½, 2395, 827. *Part II.*—Nos. 1419, 727, 444, 360½, 1279, 675½, 1872, 877, 1874, 878, 1877, 880, 1878, 887, 1879, 882, 1880, 883, 1882, 884, 1883, 885, 1884, 886, 1885, 887, 1886, 888, 1887, 889.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Barton Roylance vs. Georgiana G. Roylance.—Judgment ordered for the plaintiff for the relief demanded by the complainant, except as to the custody of the child born in 1856, and without prejudice to any application by either party on the footing of this judgment or otherwise, as to such custody as they may be advised.

Cook vs. The Board of Police.—Judgment of conviction and dismissal, and all proceedings subsequent to the filing in the office of the Chief Clerk of the charges and the notice issued by him thereon reversed, without prejudice to the respondents' right to proceed on such charges as they may be advised.

Before Justice Barnard.

Ruhannah Baillie vs. Jno. L. Baillie.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Hadden et al. vs. Hadden et al. McGuire vs. Wells et al.—Judgments ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Murphy vs. Fernandery.—Motion denied. (Papers in Clerk's office.)

—Mrs. John C. Breckinridge passed through Cincinnati, on Dec. 24, on her way to Kentucky.

—Mrs. Gen. Buell and daughter arrived in Louisville, from Nashville, on Dec. 27.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 3, 1863.

$4,500 U. S. 6s '81. Cou. 98½
500 do ... 99
1,000 do ... 98¾
16,000 U. S. 6s '81 ... Reg. 98
31,000 U. S. 5s. '74, Cou. 89
2,000 do ... 89¾
2,500 U. S. 6s. '81 Oregon W. L. ½ y'rly. 97
500 Trea. 7 3.10 ₩ ct. Notes ... 102⅝
35,000 do ... 102⅝
44,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 98½
5,000 U. S. D. N's ... 129
25,000 do ... 128¾
1,100 do ... 128¾
2,200 Ill. War Loan ... 105½
1,000 Mich. St. 6s, '78 ... 101
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 ... 60
45,000 do ... 59
2,000 Virginia St. 6s ... 62
39,000 Mo. St. 6s ... 61
35,000 do ... 60½
10,000 do ... b10 60½
25,000 do ... 60¾
5,000 do ... 61
8,000 N. C. St. 6s ... 69½
2,000 Ind. St. 6s, W. L. 96
1,000 Erie R. 3d M. B., '83. 112
3,000 Erie 4th M. Bds. 104
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. 113
1,000 Hud. R. 3d M. ... 105½
1,600 Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs ... 118
5,000 Mich. S. 2d m. ... 95½
2,000 Hud. R. Con. B. 99
7,000 Pacific R. Bs., 7s. 55
2,000 Mich. So. S. F. ... 105½
6,000 do ... 105¾
2,000 A. & T. H. 1st. M. 102
7,600 Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf. 86½
4,000 Al. & T. H. In Bd. 74
2,600 Ch. & N. W. S. F. B. 105
2,000 Chi. & NW. As. Bd 66
5,000 do ... 65½
8,600 do ... 65
40,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M. 38½
10,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M. 86
3,000 P. F. W. & C. 2d. ex. div ... 94
14,000 do ... 94¼
1,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d. 77½
2,000 Cle. & Pitts. 4th M. 75
29 Bank of New-York. 104
150 Merchants Bank ... 98
40 Union Bank ... 107
50 do ... 106½
15 Bank of America ... 111
5 Bk. of the St. N. Y. 96½
5 B'k of Com ... 94
5 Metropolitan Bank. 101½
10 do ... 102
50,000 American Gold ... 134
30,000 do ... 133¾
200,000 do ... 133½
80,000 do ... b30 134
5,000 do ... b30 133¾
10,000 do ... s10 133½
25,000 do ... 133⅝
50 Nic. Trans. Co ... 5
160 Del. & Hud. Can. Co. 119
1800 Cum. Coal Pref ... 18
100 do ... b30 18
100 do ... 17½
100 do ... b30 17½
550 do ... 17¾
40 do ... 17
50 Pacific M. S. Co ... 137
300 do ... 137½
100 do ... s10 137¼
50 do ... 137⅛

200 Harlem R. Pref. b10 57
100 do ... 57½
210 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 108
100 do ... 107½
450 do ... 107¾
50 do ... b5 107¾
500 Erie Railway ... 66
500 do ... 66½
100 do ... s10 66¼
100 do ... s30 66½
100 do ... b10 66½
450 do ... 66½
600 do ... 66¼
600 Erie Railway Pref ... 97½
200 do ... s30 97
200 do ... b30 97¼
100 do ... 97¾
50 Hudson Riv. R. ... 82¾
200 do ... 82½
100 do ... s30 82½
450 do ... 82¾
950 Harlem Railroad ... 28
900 Reading Railroad ... 77½
550 Mich. Cen. R. ... 92
100 do ... 91½
400 do ... b30 92½
50 do ... s30 91½
50 do ... s7 91½
100 do ... s60 91½
30 Nor. & Wor. R. ... 74
300 Clev. & Pitts. R. ... 58
950 do ... 58½
500 do ... b30 58¼
600 do ... 58⅝
200 do ... s60 58
25 Panama R. ... ex div. 171
1000 M. S. & N. Ia. R. ... 46
644 do ... 45¼
100 do ... 45½
400 do ... 45¾
100 do ... b30 46
400 do ... b10 46
50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 86½
100 do ... 86½
100 do ... b10 86¾
200 do ... 86½
5 do ... 87
300 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip ... 82¾
50 do ... 83
200 do ... s10 83
1800 Ill. C. Can. B. S. ... 63½
50 Gal. & Ch. R. ... b30 84¼
300 do ... 84
50 do ... 83¾
10 Cl. & Toledo R. ... 77½
1500 do ... 78¼
800 do ... b30 78½
500 do ... 78½
500 do ... 78¾
500 Ch. & R. Isl. R. opg. 83¾
100 do ... b60 84
50 do ... 83½
300 do ... opg. 83¾
200 do ... c 83
300 do ... opg. 83½
170 Ch., Bur. & Q. R. ... 92
60 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R. ... 37½
543 do ... 38
50 do ... 38¼
41 Del., Lac. & W. R. ... 96
100 Ptts. Ft. W. & C. R. b30 61½
100 do ... 61
200 do ... 60⅞
200 do ... 60⅝
250 do ... b30 61
100 do ... 60½
25 Alt. & T. H. R. ... 30
50 Al. & T. Ht. Pref ... 50
10 Chic., St. L. & Alt. Pf. 85

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s '81. Reg. 98
500 U. S. 6s '81. Cou ... 99
2,000 U. S. 6s '67. Reg. 97½
2,000 Trea. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes ... 102½
4,000 do ... 102⅝
20,000 U. S. 6s. 1 yr. C. 98½
17,000 U. S. D. Nts ... 129½
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90 ... 85
10,000 do ... s10 57
30,000 Mo. State 6s ... 62
10,000 do ... 61¾
10,000 do ... s30 61¼
20,000 do ... 61½
5,000 do ... s60 61
10,000 do ... s10 61½
5,000 do ... b30 62
1,000 Ill. War Loan ... 106
5,000 Cal. St. 7s. ex. int. 115¼
3,000 N. C. St. 6s ... 69½
10,000 Louisiana St. 6s ... 66
7,000 Chi. & NW. 2d M ... 38¼
10,000 A. & T. H. 1st M ... 102
10,000 C. & N. W. Asst. bs. 65
5,000 do ... 65¼
2,000 Mich. Sou. 2d Mg. 96
5,000 Clev. & P. 4th ... 74½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds ... 112½
11,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d 94½
2,500 Amer. Gold ... 134½
100,000 do ... 134½
5,000 do ... 134⅝
20,000 do ... b30. 134¾
100 Pacific M. S. Co s30. 136
60 do ... 137
50 do ... 136¾
250 Cumb. Coal Pref ... 17
300 do ... 16½
200 Canton Company ... 18
100 do ... 18½
850 Erie Railway ... s30 66
1500 do ... 66¼
100 do ... s15 66½
100 do ... 66
100 do ... b10 66½
300 Erie R. Pref ... 97½
100 do ... b15 97½
200 do ... 97½
100 do ... b30 97¼
100 do ... 97¼
250 do ... 97½

80 Del. & H. Cn. Co ... 120
600 N. Y. Cen. R. ... b3. 107½
700 do ... 107⅜
100 Hudson R. ... b30 83
200 do ... 82¾
100 do ... b30 82⅞
500 Harlem R. ... 28
200 do ... s60 27½
50 do ... b30 28
200 do ... 27⅞
300 Harlem R. Pref ... 57¼
200 Reading R. ... 78
150 Alt. & T. Haute Prf 50
100 do ... b30 50½
100 Mich. Cen. R. ... s60 91
250 do ... 91¾
50 do ... 91⅝
300 do ... 91½
10 M. S. & N. I. R. ... 45½
450 do ... 45¾
100 do ... s30 45¾
50 do ... b10 45⅞
500 do ... 45⅞
100 do ... b30 46
100 do ... 45½
1000 M. So. & N. I. G. S ... 87
100 do ... s60 86½
100 do ... b30 87
50 Panama Railroad ... 171
600 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip ... 83
100 Clev. & Pitts. R. s60 57
500 do ... 57½
100 do ... s60 56½
600 do ... 57⅜
500 do ... s30 57
100 Clev. & Tol. R. ... 78½
100 do ... 78⅜
100 Ch. & R. I. R. ... opg 83
50 do ... p&c. 82½
150 do ... p&c. 82¼
200 Chicago, Bur. & Q. R. 92½
100 P. Ft. W. & Ch. R. s60 60
50 do ... 60½
50 do ... 60⅝
50 do ... s60 60½
200 do ... b30 61½
100 Mil. & P. Du C. R. ... 38
100 do ... 38¼
250 do ... 38½
100 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. 2d Pr ... b30 86½

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$14,000 Trea. 7 3.10 p. ct. Notes ... 102½
1,000 do ... 102¾
9,000 U. S. D. N's ... 129½
2,000 do ... 129¼
21,000 Amer. Gold ... 134½
5,000 do ... 134⅜
5,000 Mo. St. 6s ... 63
10,000 do ... 62¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R. ... 107½
50 do ... 107¾
1500 Erie Railway ... 66½
150 do ... b3 66⅝
300 Erie R. Pref ... 97½

100 Harlem Railroad ... 28½
100 do ... 28¼
450 M. So. & N. I. R. ... 46
200 Mich. So. & Nor. Ind. Gt'd. Stock ... 87
300 Ill. C. R. Scrip ... 83¼
200 Clev. & Pitt. R. ... 58
50 M. & P. Du C ... 38
150 do ... 38¼
200 Gal. & Chic. R. ... 83⅞
50 Chic. & R. Is. R. ... 83½
100 do ... 83¼
300 do ... 82⅞

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$7,000 U. S. Tr. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes ... 102½
35,000 Debt Certificates. 96½
55,000 Amer. Gold ... 134⅜
45,000 do ... 134½
10,000 U. S. Demand Nts. 129½
5,000 N. C. St. 6s ... 70
15,000 Mo. St. 6s ... 61¾
5,000 do ... 61½
100 Cumb. Coal Pref ... 16¾
300 do ... 17
300 Pac. Mail S. Co ... 136¾
50 N. Y. Cen. R. ... b60. 107¼
650 Erie Railway ... 66
250 do ... 65⅞
100 Hud. Riv. R. ... b30 83
150 do ... 82½
50 do ... b10 83
100 do ... s10 82½
100 Reading R. ... 77⅝
200 Michigan Cen. R. s30 91

50 Erie Railway Prefd 97
200 do ... 97½
500 do ... 97¾
100 M. Southern R. ... 45½
100 do ... 45¾
550 do ... 45¼
200 Mich. So. Guar ... 86½
600 Ill. Central R. ... 82¾
100 do ... 82⅞
200 Clev. & Pitt. R. ... 57
700 do ... 56¾
400 do ... 56⅝
300 do ... 56½
2350 Gal. & Chic. R. ... 83
150 do ... 83½
200 Cleve. & Tol. R. ... 78
300 Rock Island R. ... 82¼
300 do ... 82¼
150 do ... 25
100 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R. 37¾
50 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pre. 50

SATURDAY, Jan. 3—P. M.

The Stock Market, after the extraordinary additional rise of yesterday, fell back to-day on Missouri 6 ₩ cents, Erie shares, Rock Island, &c., to the extent of about one-half the gain made on yesterday's sales as compared with the eve of the New-Year. The general market, however, manifested no decided signs of weakness in the present speculation. As one party goes out of particular Stocks, in realization of profits, another happens to come in, and in this way the *Bull* interest maintains the ascendant. Rumors of an adverse nature (through semi-secession sources) from the fight at Murfreesboro, were in circulation on the Street to-day, and were nor without a partial influence upon the market.

Late in the afternoon the following prices were made as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s. 1881	99exd	98½	Harlem	29¼	26
Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts.	102½	102⅝	Harlem Pref	58¾	56½
U.S. Notes C. H.	129½	129¼	Mich. Central	91½	90⅞
Gold Coin	134⅛	134½	Mich. Southern	45¾	45½
N. Y. Central	108¼	107½	Mich. Guarant'd	87	86½
Erie	67¼	65⅞	Illinois Central	83¼	82½
Erie Preferred	98½	97½	Pittsburgh	58½	56⅝
Hudson	83¼	82⅞	Galena ex. d.	84	83
Pacific Mail	136¾	136½	Toledo	79¼	77⅞
Panama	179	171	Rock Island	84	82
Tennessees	60½	58	Reading	77¾	77½
Missouris	64	61½			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	104	American Exchange	95
Manhattan	130	Bank of N. America	100
Merchants'	98	Metropolitan	101½
Union	106¾	Grocers'	92
State of New-York	96	Continental	86
Commerce	94		

The Railway Mortgages show increased strength in demand and prices. The following were the bids to-day:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111½	M. S. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	103	Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	112½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	117	St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	118	T. H. & A. 2ds. Pref.	86¾
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	105
Erie seconds, '79	116	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	91
Erie thirds, '83	111	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	65
Erie fourths, '80	104	Chi. & N. W. seconds	38½
Erie fifths, '88	99½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	60
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	98	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	116
Hudson firsts, '69	116	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	110
Hudson seconds s. f., '85	113	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101
Hudson thirds, '75	105½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86½
Hudson convert., '67	99	Gal. & C. 1sts ext	115
Harlem firsts, '69-73	109½	P., F. W. & C. 1sts	107
Harlem thirds, '68	93½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	94
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '69-72	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	73½
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₩ c. '82	115	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	102
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	95½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	74½
N. Ind. Goshen line, '68	105		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,029,787 52, (including for Customs, $135,000;) payments, $949,871 61; balance, $10,235,935 79.

The Directors of the Jersey City Insurance Company have this day declared a Semi-annual dividend of five (5) ₩ cent., payable on demand.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning, in noticing the causes of the sudden increase of demand for, and rise in prices of domestic Cottons, during the past week, says:

"All our dealers have, during the last few days, marked their heavy Brown Sheetings up to 28c., and many refuse to sell more than a single bale to their customers at that price, while agents and commission houses are firm at 30c. Bleached do., Bates Mills, are firm at 25c. Jeans 21½@25c.; Drills 30c.@31c.; Denims, 22c. and upward; Amoskeag closing at 40c. Stripes, 30c.@32½c.; Ticks, 20c. and upward, York closing at 40c. cash. Flannels, 30c.@33c. Cambrics, 15½c.; Ginghams, 19c.@20. Prints of all descriptions we quote ½c. higher. We may add that all goods of this class are steadily tending upward, and this fact has elicited not only an inquiry somewhat in advance of the season, but an unmistakable speculative tendency."

The Chicago *Tribune* of the 31st of December contains some interesting statistics of the Breadstuff trade of that port, for the year 1862. We copy the following statement of the

Weekly receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago in 1862:

Week ending	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Barley
Jan. 4	22,961	147,854	83,052	20,532	8,829	10,146
11	25,171	155,485	126,867	14,880	10,640	16,922
18	20,121	110,444	97,820	14,544	11,743	10,174
25	22,223	114,661	143,324	7,565	19,174	11,724
Feb. 1	26,495	143,479	78,597	11,467	14,320	4,260
8	20,911	193,430	88,145	15,612	15,506	10,759
15	21,354	147,442	106,851	11,642	15,716	21,570
22	20,397	139,348	80,813	8,964	8,780	33,224
Mar. 1	18,055	143,426	91,518	14,895	16,966	52,460
8	17,809	74,534	71,672	16,338	16,807	36,089
15	14,283	73,816	67,009	18,861	21,533	33,601
22	12,558	32,646	25,944	12,731	9,021	17,363
29	14,044	23,520	25,052	5,526	3,492	10,252
Apl. 5	13,614	48,485	175,882	13,709	7,832	10,876
12	14,070	57,508	190,531	18,098	6,647	12,18
19	13,183	47,588	127,045	6,373	5,210	11,403
26	20,645	37,847	171,489	8,948	21,025	10,901
May 3	36,284	87,296	412,557	30,004	36,429	14,806
10	50,583	177,912	474,510	57,699	29,460	42,612
17	44,537	146,872	497,599	74,038	25,704	14,037
24	33,978	173,490	580,278	64,666	19,543	8,928
31	40,447	388,643	877,121	107,487	37,505	5,491
J'e 7	50,273	510,427	1,078,743	172,252	27,631	4,578
14	57,267	570,223	1,587,769	94,737	18,292	10,318
21	48,805	446,098	1,384,736	56,985	13,743	5,839
28	39,021	440,670	1,407,501	110,770	28,249	7,054
J'ly 5	39,568	403,088	1,240,981	73,588	15,880	7,731
12	32,666	374,528	1,231,630	103,518	31,886	6,649
19	32,425	346,247	1,076,609	111,925	24,597	6,400
26	28,001	263,197	831,478	126,138	23,369	5,675
Aug. 2	32,385	288,553	1,038,111	130,134	24,208	11,485
9	30,199	219,746	557,837	46,514	14,956	2,220
16	24,172	328,823	745,115	30,907	17,357	1,092
23	34,182	398,926	1,010,305	51,896	31,457	756
30	28,496	410,047	1,109,728	177,271	31,719	2,047
Sep. 6	42,425	472,581	1,458,177	204,926	38,619	11,953
13	38,573	379,715	1,119,400	131,167	21,246	12,393
20	39,062	377,361	903,720	143,400	20,971	19,070
27	54,881	435,226	933,087	187,118	24,815	14,146
Oct. 4	57,335	415,844	988,337	208,716	22,681	21,251
11	52,656	409,241	737,222	157,465	12,797	32,763
18	57,202	455,441	1,149,422	153,489	19,357	35,861
25	65,131	440,627	951,490	114,386	23,125	38,148
Nov. 1	64,314	449,434	1,0[illegible]8,658	110,636	28,246	27,656
8	67,665	418,436	849,885	126,822	24,180	20,826
15	52,696	335,755	614,758	76,027	25,827	23,005
22	45,831	241,269	299,419	60,135	21,272	23,040
29	30,577	164,497	178,151	36,667	11,206	19,598
Dec. 6	26,537	154,114	168,747	54,225	5,968	13,845
13	22,328	147,102	158,619	66,612	9,368	8,850
20	18,903	92,782	110,[illegible]21	49,665	11,378	6,876
27	18,145	101,222	121,489	61,802	10,680	5,246
Total	1,765,258	13,137,533	31,145,721	3,782,422	976,752	800,476

Weekly Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago, in 1862.

Week ending	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Rye, bush.	Barley bush.
Jan. 1	4,848	929	295	....	....	916
11	14,023	4,867	....	2,029	....	1,550
18	19,339	1,458	3,691	531	400	1,987
25	22,789	6,472	4,559	5,668	210	306
Feb. 1	17,094	2,531	171	1,410	....	2,209
8	16,114	4,500	7,889	2,530	9	984
15	11,020	3,091	1,671	284	141	9,040
22	13,062	3,948	825	....	122	490
Mch. 1	6,765	20	1,495	....	....	8,043
8	5,120	1,083	1,291	475	218	4,950
15	3,960	1,608	2,659	....	150	2,953
22	2,760	2,824	3,519	674	94	1,305
29	6,467	522	5,926	1,100	25	1,978
Ap. 5	5,813	774	6,607	200	....	7,827
12	13,478	103,597	14,909	5,998	442	12,351
19	15,836	712,434	252,686	20,920	110	6,067
26	25,537	546,130	192,764	33,295	63,390	24,375
My. 3	49,062	56,125	613,853	18,262	48,250	772
10	44,522	568,375	748,095	173,800	45,372	19,430
17	54,927	320,820	747,938	7,851	40,987	2,827
24	47,030	326,000	893,735	130,416	61,425	25,330
31	53,995	440,159	775,850	104,987	7,373	3,502
Je. 7	37,826	336,549	875,325	51,685	12,800	938
14	49,135	224,510	610,300	75,700	10,650	865
21	56,134	309,327	1,341,761	94,375	14,878	2,075
28	55,518	220,152	838,600	9,975	10,500	600
Jy. 5	37,040	771,591	1,149,405	81,300	22,425	....
12	58,619	556,882	1,010,072	77,885	29,300	....
19	52,609	461,382	1,351,262	156,025	43,925	....
26	48,437	551,325	1,116,864	143,025	33,800	....
Au. 2	41,302	280,025	1,090,730	146,400	18,350	20,000
9	29,248	339,550	1,431,800	190,843	27,000	....
16	37,995	326,275	1,337,180	142,645	15,250	....
23	25,164	319,300	946,700	32,600	40,350	....
30	37,254	340,375	853,217	117,500	31,134	....
Sep. 6	28,226	370,696	906,772	53,143	10,200	....
13	43,621	362,125	942,365	75,115	13,800	250
20	61,330	394,405	1,524,673	120,512	13,050	358
27	51,315	350,675	994,405	84,395	14,200	525
Oct. 4	61,656	234,245	848,534	141,970	22,962	1,825
11	46,049	302,437	513,760	134,900	6,800	....
18	64,128	543,625	1,237,900	151,150	55,825	....
25	44,238	409,537	642,950	27,917	....	700
Nov. 1	53,868	408,900	659,914	27,584	2,092	19,750
8	54,405	324,071	1,510,891	5,914	18,500	12,100
15	67,597	419,650	869,196	131,806	....	2,398
22	64,024	571,321	611,891	40,562	31,252	66,606
29	48,441	239,044	204,700	87,126	15,350	1,572
Dec. 6	17,889	5,119	33,728	47,675	2,650	2,564
13	11,963	56,205	3,152	9,746	2,445	3,122
20	9,095	3,693	15,950	15,063	825	3,749
27	5,825	3,697	9,178	4,004	199	753
Tot.	1,751,522	13,145,155	29,761,026	2,987,260	789,231	279,878

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago in each of the last four years.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Wheat, bush	8,184,746	14,568,429	17,539,909	13,137,533
Corn, bush	5,410,003	15,487,966	26,543,233	31,145,721
Oats, bush	1,813,048	2,029,906	1,883,258	3,782,422
Rye, bush	228,179	295,436	479,005	976,752
Barley, bush	682,187	623,005	417,129	800,476
Total	16,298,163	33,004,746	46,862,534	49,842,904
Fl'r into wheat	3,710,060	3,500,030	7,230,685	8,776,290
Total	20,008,223	36,505,772	54,093,219	58,619,194

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago in each of the past Four Years.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Wheat bush.	7,266,553	12,487,684	15,788,385	13,145,155
Corn, bush.	4,127,654	13,743,172	24,186,382	29,761,026
Oats, bush.	1,174,177	1,039,779	1,655,384	2,987,260
Rye, bush.	131,449	129,156	422,492	789,231
Barley, bush	478,162	290,211	185,293	279,878
Tota	13,178,995	27,690,002	42,237,936	2 560
Flour whe	3,484,800	3,566,695	7,125,445	7,610
Total	16,663,795	31,256,697	49,363,381	,160

Shipments of Flour (Reduced to Wheat) and Grain from Chicago for Twenty-five Years.

Yrs.	Wheat. bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye, bush.	Total, bush.
1838	78	....	....	....	....	78
1839	3,678	....	....	....	....	3,678
1840	10,000	....	....	....	....	10,000
1841	40,000	....	....	....	....	40,000
1842	586,907	....	....	....	....	586,907
1843	688,907	....	....	....	....	688,907
1844	923,494	....	....	....	....	923,494
1845	1,024,620	....	....	....	....	1,024,620
1846	1,599,619	....	....	....	....	1,599,819
1847	2,136,994	67,315	38,892	....	....	2,243,201
1848	2,286,000	556,460	65,280	....	....	3,001,740
1849	2,192,809	644,848	26,849	31,453	....	2,769,811
1850	1,387,989	262,013	186,054	22,872	....	1,839,938
1851	799,380	3,221,317	605,827	19,997	....	4,646,291
1852	941,470	2,757,011	2,030,317	127,028	17,315	5,873,141
1853	1,680,998	2,780,253	1,748,493	120,275	82,162	6,412,181
1854	2,744,860	6,837,899	3,239,987	148,421	41,153	12,932,320
1855	7,110,270	7,547,678	1,888,533	92,032	20,132	16,633,700
1856	9,419,365	11,129,658	1,014,547	19,051	590	21,583,221
1857	10,783,292	6,814,615	316,778	17,993	....	18,032,678
1858	10,909,243	7,493,212	1,498,134	127,008	7,569	20,035,166
1859	10,759,359	4,217,654	1,174,177	478,162	131,449	16,753,795
1860	16,054,379	13,743,172	1,039,779	129,156	290,211	31,256,697
1861	22,913,830	24,186,382	1,655,384	422,492	185,293	49,363,381
1862	21,902,765	29,761,026	2,987,260	789,231	279,878	55,720,160

The *Tribune* says: "From these statements it will be seen that, notwithstanding the heavy drain on the West for soldiers to suppress the rebellion, the wheels of commerce have moved steadily onward, at least so far as Chicago is concerned. Since the firs day of January there have been received of flour and grain of all kinds, equal to 58,619,194 bushels—an increase over those of 1861 of over *four and a half millions of bushels*. This increase in the grain trade of our city, too, it must be remembered, is in the face of a very material falling off in the wheat crop of 1861, and a consequent heavy decrease in the receipts since the new crop came in, as compared with last year."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Jan. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Etna	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 10	New-York	Southampton.
Persia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton.
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 9½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 1½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 26, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE of $1,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 8th day of January, 1863, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners, on their order, and must state the number of Bonds of each denomination desired.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within seven days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, dated January 1, 1863, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's office, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

The sale of the above Bonds is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session in December, and the faith and credit of the State is pledged for their redemption.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

SEVEN PER CENT. CALIFORNIA COUNTY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 7-per cent. bonds of the County of Santa Clara, and $25,000 of the County of San Mateo, California, being part of a late issue authorized by an act of the Legislature, and a vote of the people for a subscription of the Capital Stock of the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Company, of which stock $200,000 was taken by Santa Clara County, and $100,000 by San Mateo County. The coupons are payable semi-annually, May and November, (and probably in gold,) and the principal in 1877. These two counties lie next adjacent San Francisco, on the Bay, and are in a highly prosperous condition. By the report of the Treasurer of Santa Clara, April, 1862, the indebtedness of the County beyond these bonds was but $21,000, (and the taxable property in 1859 was $5,200,000,) making a total indebtedness when these are all issued, of $221,000. The Treasurer has in hand funds to pay coupons for the present year.

San Mateo County, with the exception of these bonds, is entirely free of debt, and had $1,500,000 taxable property in 1859. By an act of the Legislature, a special tax is levied to meet the interest, and for the *Sinking Fund* to liquidate the bonds at maturity.

W. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, RECEIVER IN the action of Morris Ketchum *vs.* The Sciota and Hocking Valley Railroad Company and Others, pending in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Perry and State of Ohio, hereby gives notice to the holders of the past due coupons on the bonds issued by said Company, and secured by a mortgage to said Morris Ketchum, that at the October Term, A. D. 1862, of said Court, an order was entered in the above-named action, requiring the holders of said past due coupons on said bonds to present the same to said Receiver, with evidence of their being held *bona fide*, on or before the 1st day of February next, and that on such presentation said Receiver shall hear and determine all questions as to the validity of the coupons so presented as claims against the Trust Fund in said action, and that he shall report his decision thereon, and the evidence on which the same is founded, to the next Term of said Court; and further, that all coupons then past due which shall not be presented to said Receiver within the time aforesaid, shall be barred, and precluded from participating in the Trust Fund in said case.

And the undersigned further gives notice that he will attend at his office, in the City of Portsmouth, in the State of Ohio, from the date hereof until, and including said 1st day of February, for the purpose of hearing and determining all questions touching the validity of all coupons of the class aforesaid that may be presented to him under said order.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1862.
J. W. WEBB, Receiver.

PROPOSALS FOR $175,000 LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF RAMSAY, STATE OF MINNESOTA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., New-York City, until SATURDAY, Jan. 10, 1863, for the whole or part of $175,000 ten years' 7 per cent. Bonds of Ramsay County, Minnesota.

These Bonds are issued in pursuance of an act of the Legislature—(passed Sept. [illegible], 1862)—to fund the indebtedness of the county, and a *special tax* has been levied to pay the interest, and to create a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, with interest coupons attached, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, where the principal also will be paid.

Proposals should be indorsed "Bids for Ramsay County Loan," and addressed to the undersigned, care of Messrs. P. M. Myers & Co., to whom application may be made for further information in regard to the resources and finances of the county.

HENRY HALE,
Commissioner for Ramsay County.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5:20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7:30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates,
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Dec. 29, 1862.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY BANK (Greenwich) has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Merchants' and Mechanics Bank of Troy, in the city of Troy, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES, issued for First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, can receive therefor the Securities of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the Bondholders' agreement as altered, modified and amended upon surrender of the certificates to the undersigned, Chairman of Trustees of Assented Creditors of late Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Dec. [illegible], 1862.

OFFICE BREVOORT INSURANCE CO., No. 70 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, to fill the places of those whose term of service will then expire, will be held at its office, No. 70 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1863, between the hours of 12 o'clock M., and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-pl.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

COUPONS OF JOLIET AND CHICAGO Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation, on and after Jan. 2d proximo, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
J. E. BLACKSTONE, President.

U. S. SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, American Gold, Demand Notes, for duties, purchased and always on hand, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

MERCHANTS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Dec. 31, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1863, at the banking-house.
Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24, 1862.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Jan 14, 1863.

The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 15th of January.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this Office, on MONDAY, the 12th day of January next. The polls will be open between the hours of 12 M and 1 P. M.
ALEX. WILEY, JR., Sec'y.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

COUPONS OF THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1863, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BONDS AND Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the office of
KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS.)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the New-York Balance Dock Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. on the second WEDNESDAY of January next.
JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 15, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

COUPONS OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—Coupons $5, $15 and $17, of the City of San Francisco, due Jan. 1, will be paid on and after the 2d January, in gold coin, by
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY INTEREST ON BONDS.—The coupons due 1st of January, 1863, on the mortgage bonds of this Company, will be paid, after that day, at the Bank of the State of New-York, New-York.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.
HUNTER'S POINT, Dec. 30, 1862.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, the new issue, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on deposits of $500 and under, and of Five per Cent. on larger sums, which have been deposited three or six months prior to this date, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1863.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N.Y., Dec. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 15th of January, 1863. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st of January next to the day of payment. Stockholders whose stock is registered in New-York will receive their Dividends at the People's Bank, No 395 Canal-st., in that City.
(Signed,) R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after the 5th day of January next. By order,
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BANK OF AMERICA have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1863.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until Tuesday, January 6, 1863.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1862.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per cent., (free from Government tax) on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on amounts over $500, will be paid on or after WEDNESDAY, 21st of January. No. 1 3d-av.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
Dec. 31, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 5.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHŒNIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.

21ST DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 5th of January, free from Government tax. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No 102 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual SEVEN PER CENT. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1862.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, Brooklyn, Dec. 30, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand.
C. T. DISBROW, Cashier.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURance Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., payable on and after THURSDAY, the 8th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY F. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, January 2, 1863.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January next.
By order. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY, 2D INST., in walking from 9th-st. to 14th-st., on Broadway, thence east on 14th-st. to 1st-av., a GOLD LEVER WATCH, without chain; gold face, checked back, full jeweled; Tobias, maker. The finder will receive the reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 176 East 14th-st.

NOTICE.—THE OFFICE AND RETAIL DEPARTment of Wilson's Ship, Bread and Cracker Bakery, is removed to the new buildings, Nos. 37 and 39 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl, opposite to the Fulton Bank. The wholesale department will not be interrupted by the burning of the Fulton-st. bakery on Jan. 1. Orders for ship bread and crackers will now be received at the corner of Fulton and Pearl sts., and executed with my usual promptness and dispatch.
JOHN T. WILSON.
JAN. 3, 1863.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. EDWARD PAYSON HAMMOND, whose labors have been so greatly blessed in revivals of religion, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, and every subsequent evening of the week, except Saturday, in the North Presbyterian Church (Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner 9th-av. and 31st-st., commencing at 7½ o'clock. He will also attend a Union Prayer Meeting, to be held in the same Church, every afternoon of next week, commencing at 3 o'clock. The meetings for Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoons, will be for children.

ATHENÆUM.—REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in the Athenæum, Brooklyn, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., SUNDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ A. M., on the *Signs of the Times*, and at 7½ P. M. the second of a course to young people, on *Perils of a City Life to Young Women*. Singing by Mr. Waters' Sunday School vocalists and others. Come early if you would have seats. Choir Rehearsal Saturday evening, at the Athenæum. Singers generally invited.

SOUTH CHURCH LECTURES—IN THE South Baptist Church, 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. On SABBATH EVENING, Jan. 11, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., of the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, will deliver the introductory discourse of this celebrated series of doctrinal sermons now so eagerly anticipated by the religious public. Theme—*The Unity of Christian Theology.* The Pastor, Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, will preach in the MORNING.

COMMUNION SERVICES OF THE ELM-place Congregational Church, on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. The anniversary of the Missionary Association, connected with the Sunday School, will take place in the EVENING, Jan. 4. Addresses by Mr. Stephen Paxon, Mr. Abbe, and the pastor. Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Singing by the school. Services will commence at 7 o'clock.

LAFAYETTE-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—A meeting in behalf of Foreign Missions will be held in the Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. CUYLER'S, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. The speakers will be Rev. DANIEL BLISS, of Syria, Rev. Dr. GULICK, of Micronesia, and Rev. ALBERT BUSHNELL, of West Africa.

A PUBLIC MEETING—UNDER THE AUSpices of the American Sunday School Union—will be held SABBATH EVENING, the 4th inst., in the Fifth-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, Rev. WM. B. TRUAX and Mr. STEPHEN PAXSON will address the meeting. All interested in the Christian education of our neglected children are invited to attend.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Bethany Baptist Church, 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The monthly concert of the Sabbath School will take place in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. MISSION—UNion Hall, corner of Av. C and 4th-st. Rev. STANLY D'ORSAY preaches EVERY SABBATH EVENING at the above-named place. Services commence at 7 P. M. Prayer Meeting after sermon, to which the public are cordially invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting Monday, and Class Tuesday evenings.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth, and especially such as wish to know the way to obtain eternal life, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE—City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway. CHAS. C. GOSS will preach a New-Year's sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. "Coronation," "Old Hundred," and appropriate selected pieces by the Musical Alliance. Everybody welcome. Seats free. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—REV. MOSES BALLOU gives a New-Year's sermon on SUNDAY morning. In the evening he will commence a series of discourses on *The Doctrine of Human Depravity as it is in Creeds and Confessions of Faith, and as it is in the facts of experience and observation.*

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services SUNDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, U. C. BREWER. Subject for the Morning—*Duties of the New Year*; for the Evening—*The Bible and American Slavery in Connection with the President's Proclamation.* The public are invited to attend.

A COURSE OF SERMONS ON "THE Superiority of Universalism as a Practical Power," by Rev. E. G. BROOKS, at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Fifth discourse on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, on the doctrine of *Human Relationship.* Inquirers invited. New-Year's sermon at 10½ o'clock.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., a "New-Year's sermon," and at 7½ P. M.—Subject *The Bright Light in the Clouds.* Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the pastor every Tuesday evening.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL SPEAK at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*True and False Education, with Especial Application to the Young.* Admission 5 cents. At 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Spirits in Prison.* Admission 10 cents.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on the *Good Providence of God in the Emancipating Edict of the President, and the Means of Securing its Accomplishment.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY—CHURCH OF Epiphany, Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk. Seats free. Service at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. FREDERICK P. WILEY will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., in the EVENING.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP STEVENS, OF Pennsylvania, will preach in the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner of 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, in behalf of the St. Luke's Hospital Association connected with that Parish. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MR. STEPHEN PAXSON, THE SUNDAY School Missionary of Illinois, will speak before the Juvenile Missionary Association of Westminster Church, corner of First-place and Clinton-st., South Brooklyn, at its annual meeting, on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. The friends of children are invited.

AT ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av., Prof. MATTISON will preach at 10½ A. M. and at 7 P. M. The morning discourse will relate to the opening of the New-Year, and the evening topic will be the President's edict of Emancipation. Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

REV. HENRY KIMBALL WILL PREACH in the First-st. Presbyterian Church, near 2d-av., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*Wisdom of God in the Year*; Evening—*The Devil's Pool.*

LADIES' HOME, UNITED STATES GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., will address the soldiers on SUNDAY next. Service on Sundays at 3 o'clock P. M.; daily prayer at 3¾ o'clock P. M. All are invited.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock he will deliver his fifth lecture to young men. Text—*This our Son is a Drunkard.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. MORGAN DIX, Rector of Trinity Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

NOTICE.—REV R. C. SHIMEALL WILL REPEAT his next discourse on the Angelic Orders, in the large hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st., (D. V.,) on SUNDAY, Jan. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Satanic Agency since the Fall of Man.*

SAMUEL S. SNOW—MESSENGER OF THE Judgment Dispensation, will preach in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on *The Prophecies Relating to the Present Great Crisis of the World, and Speedy Appearance of Christ.* Seats free.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st.—Rev. J. PEGG, Jr., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., a New-Year's Sermon, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Departed Year.* Seats free.

FIRST FREEWILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. JAS. E. PHILLIPS. Prayer and conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and evening, at 7 P. M. Preaching in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The public invited. Seats free.

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner 4th av. and 22d-st., west side.—Preaching in this church on SUNDAY next, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning. Prof. HITCHCOCK will preach at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. *New-Year's Sermon.* EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Two Years of Civil War and Future Prospects.*

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½. Communion after morning service. Seats free.

REV. DUNCAN C. NEVIN WILL PREACH, Providence permitting, in the Mt. Pleasant R. D. Church, 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

EMANCIPATION.—DR. THOMPSON WILL preach at the Broadway Tabernacle TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, upon *the Influence of Christianity in Abolishing Slavery.*

LEXINGTON-AV. M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. SABBATH SCHOOL at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

PACIFIC-STREET M. E. CHURCH CORner Pacific and Clinton-sts., Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Prof. M. R. VINCENT, at 10½ A. M., a New-Year's sermon, and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 54TH-ST., NEAR 2d-av.. Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Service on SUNDAY at 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The First of January—its Fear, its Hope.*

REV. DR. JOHNSON, OF THE GENERAL Theological Seminary, New-York, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Forsyth-st., near New Canal, on SUNDAY EVENING. All are welcome.

MORAVIAN CHURCH—CORNER OF HOUSton and Mott sts. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Rev. E. T. HISCOX, D. D., will preach a sermon to young men, at the 16th-st. Baptist Church, near 8th-av., (Rev. W. S. Mikel's,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men are especially invited.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.—The Rev. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET will preach on Sunday Evening, in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion-sts. Subject—*The Year of Jubilee.* The friends of freedom are invited, at 7½ o'clock.

THE CREATION SERIES.—REV. W. R. TOMPKINS, will preach the fourth in this series of discourses upon the character and attributes of God, as exhibited in Nature, in the New-England Church, South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, on SUNDAY EVENING, (if pleasant.) Subject—*Physical Geography.* Service at 7½.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. The afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. To-morrow evening Rev. F. D. EAGAN will preach.

A NEW-YEAR'S SERMON WILL BE preached by Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, in the Laight-st. Church, corner of Laight and Varick sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Subject for the morning—*The Fulfillment of the Lord in the Sermon on the Mount*, at 10½.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will officiate.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Philip G. Weaver, William Richardson, John A. Shultz and William M. Woodhull, under the name of WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO., expires this day by its own limitation. According to the articles of copartnership Philip G. Weaver and William Richardson are to have the entire settlement of the books and business of said firm, and to remain in possession of the store.

NEW-YORK, December 31, 1862.
PHILIP G. WEAVER,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
WM. M. WOODHULL.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO., for the transaction of a general business in Cloths and Goods for Men's Wear. The business for the present will be carried on at Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st.

Dated NEW-YORK, January 1, 1863.
PHILIP G. WEAVER,
WILLIAM RICHARDSON,
WM. M. WOODHULL,
REUBEN S. VAN TASSEL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HAYT & KARR, expires this day by its own limitation. E. A. Hayt will attend to the settlement of the business, and is duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
EZRA A. HAYT,
DANIEL KARR.
NEW YORK. Dec. 31, 1862.

E. A. HAYT will continue the cloak and mantilla business at No. 361 Broadway. James Wilson and F. D. Karr are interested from this date, under the firm of E. A. Hayt & Co.
NEW-YORK, Jan 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL, under the firm name of H. H. STERLING & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. H. H. STERLING will continue the manufacture of "Sterling's Ambrosia for the Hair," at No. 493 Broadway, and is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day associated with himself Mr. A. SOHER, and the business will be in future conducted under the name and style of
E. MORRISON & CO.

It will, as formerly, embrace the exchange, banking, specie and stock business, in all its branches, at No. 17 Nassau-st.
E. MORRISON.

MR. WASHINGTON MANLEY IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.
TALLMADGE & MANLEY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 1190 and 1192 Broadway, corner of 28th-st., a large quantity of elegant furniture, removed for convenience of sale, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, a portion of which was made to order in Paris, and the balance by Vrede, Schroeder, Roux, and others, for the present owner, consisting in part of elaborately-carved rosewood parlor-suites, in satin brocatel; rich ebony and gilt reception-suites; elegant rosewood and gilt centre-tables; mosaic and statuary; marble tops, buhl cabinets, escritoires, work-tables, &c.; fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors; rosewood and walnut secretary and library; bookcases, richly carved; black oak dining-room suite, in three-colored reps; richly-carved black walnut extension-table; marble-top buffet; carved rosewood, walnut, and mahogany French bedsteads; elegantly-carved black walnut dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, commodes, hair-mattresses, elegant Wilton, velvet, and Brussels carpets; real bronze mantel-clock, and candelabras; richly-decorated China toilet sets; fine oil-paintings, engravings, and crockery and glass-ware, together with an assortment of kitchen-ware, with which the sale will commence. Also, at 4 o'clock, a dark sorrel horse, long tail, 15 hands, 6 years old, perfectly sound, kind, and gentle, in either harness, has been ridden by a lady the past year, very prompt driver. Also, a light, city-built ¾ carriage, lined with morocco; has been used but a short time. Also, a nice, two-seated phaeton, with top, for one or two horses. Also, hay-cutters, forks, pails, &c. Catalogues on Wednesday at the above place, or our office, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

PUBLIC SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the Government Dépôts, in this City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, an amount of grain, condemned by a Board of Survey.

The sacks to be sold separate from the grain, at a price to be fixed by the Quartermaster, or retained, if deemed desirable, by him.

Terms cash, in Treasury notes, on delivery.
JAS. BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1863.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE—TO MASTERS, OWNERS AND CONSIGNEES OF VESSELS SAILING TO AND FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—The 3d and 4th sections of an Act defining and regulating the powers, duties and compensations of the Captain of the port and Harbor Masters of the port of New-York, passed May 22d, 1862, read as follows: § 3. The said Captain of the port shall set apart, keep, and reserve all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of the City of New-York, from the east side of Pier Number Two to and including the east side of Pier Number Nine, East River, from the twentieth day of March to the first day of January in each year, for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal boats and barges, engaged in the business of transporting property on the Hudson River or coming to tide water from the canals of the State, or arriving in said port from Albany or any place north or west thereof, and he shall assign such other accommodations for said canal-boats and barges in other parts of the port of New-York as may from time to time be necessary in receiving or discharging their cargoes.

§ 4. No vessel, other than canal-boats, barges, or lighters, receiving or delivering property from or to said canal-boats or barges, shall use or enter into for the purpose of using any part of the Port of New-York set apart for the use of canal-boats and barges, without the written consent of the Captain of the port first had and obtained therefor, and then only between the first day of January and twentieth day of March in each year, and when not occupied by canal-boats, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every day that such vessel shall remain in said part of said port so set apart, after being notified to leave by the Captain of the port or a Harbor Master, and said penalty shall be a lien upon any such vessel, and be enforced by proceedings against, instituted by and in the name of the Captain of said port, according to the provisions of the laws of this State concerning attachments against vessels.
ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port,
No. 40 Burling Slip.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading, flagging and curb and gutter Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, and paving with trap-blocks Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, from Forty-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets, including south side of said Eighty-sixth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CENTRAL PARK NOTICE.—FROM THIS date the Central Park drive for a length of seven and a half miles is open to the public, being the entire circuit of the Park from 59th-st. to 103d-st.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—KELLOGG.
Director .... J. Grau
MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1863,
OPENING NIGHT—SECOND SEASON.
FIRST FAREWELL APPEARANCE OF MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
before her departure for London, where she is engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre as one of the principal prime donne.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5,
will be given Donizetti's celebrated tragic Opera,
IL POLIUTO, (The Martyrs,)
when Miss KELLOGG will appear for the first time in the celebrated rôle of Paulina.
BRIGNOLI in his original rôle of Poliuto.
AMODIO .... Severo | BARILI .... Calistene
Ximenes.... Nearcho | Locatelli.. Felice | Perni...... Cleo
CONDUCTOR AND MUSICAL DIRECTOR,
SIGNOR MUZIO

The other operas which will be produced this season will be, "Martha," "Vespres Siciliens," "Belisario," "Roberto il Diavolo," "Dinorah," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "La Sonnambula," and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

GIOVANNA D'ARCO.
This opera will be the great attraction of this Paris and the next London season, and the New-York public will have the priority of representation, as in the case of "Il Trovatore" and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FERRERO'S
Fourth Annual Private Soirée Dansante,
On THURSDAY, January 8.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
KELLOGG.
Director .... J. Grau
ITALIAN OPERA.
THURSDAY, JAN. 8, OPENING NIGHT.
On which occasion will be produced, for the first time in Brooklyn,
IL POLIUTO (THE MARTYRS)
The same opera selected for the opening night and rentree of
MISS KELLOGG,
at the New-York Academy of Music.
Ticket offices will be open on Tuesday morning, at the Academy, and at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

WALLACK'S.
Open at 7½; begins at 8, and over before 11.
MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1863, will be produced, for the first time here, the romantic drama of
PAULINE,
Appointments, Costumes and Scenery, by Isherwood, all new; Music by Mr. Stoepel. A great cast.
TUESDAY, (first time this season,)
Boucicault's very popular comedy of the IRISH HEIRESS.
WEDNESDAY, (second time,) PAULINE.
THURSDAY, (first time this season,) Mrs. Cowley's very celebrated play of A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND; with a highly attractive distribution.
FRIDAY, (second time,) THE IRISH HEIRESS.
SATURDAY, (third time,) PAULINE.
In preparation, SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.
Will be repeated, "Central Park," "Money," "Bosom Friends," "The School for Scandal," "Road to Ruin," "Love and Money," and "A Bachelor of Arts."

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-street.
SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 4,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
On which occasion
Miss ANNA ROTTER,
Mr. GOEPEL and
THE TEUTONIA SOCIETY,
Have kindly consented to appear.
Admission, 25 cents; secured seats, 25 cents extra.
Second Tier, 15 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 5,
MASON AND LOCKSMITH.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1863,
Grand benefit, complimentary to
MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
FIDELIO.
Admission, parquette and first tier, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; second tier, 25 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLOS' CONCERT SALOON.
TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1863.
MARGOT OU LES BIENFAITS DE L'EDUCATION.
L'AMOUREUX DE PONTAISE.
LE PIANO DE BERTHE.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. Dardonville, No. 623 Broadway.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
Under the management of J. G. COLLINS,
Remove to
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
No. 659 BROADWAY,
Opposite Bond-street,
MONDAY, Jan. 5,
And every evening until further notice.
Tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

NEW PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.—A select class for ladies and gentlemen in concert, with music and new apparatus, will commence at BRADY'S GYMNASIUM, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1863, under the direction of a Professor for the past year instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston.
ABNER S. BRADY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS PASTRY COOK.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and game; has no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., between Bowery and 2d-av. Call for two days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN LADY wishes a situation as housekeeper where there is no lady head of the family but herself; the best of references given; no objections to the country. Address to P. F., Astoria, Long Island, Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN AS A valet, to go to Cuba with a merchant; salary liberal. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

A COOK.—WANTED, AT NO. 11 CARROL-PARK, South Brooklyn, a good cook Apply immediately.

GIRLS WANTED TO PUT UP STERLING'S Ambrosia for the Hair, at No. 493 Broadway.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON the southwest corner of Houston and Greene sts., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT and back parlor, with two bedrooms and kitchen, with conveniences for housekeeping, to let to a small family without children, in a first-class house. References exchanged. No. 150 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM AND bedroom to let, to one or two single gentlemen, without board, at No. 13 Catharine-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock noon.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S
PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.
NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.
For drafts on England, Ireland, &c., or Passage to and from Liverpool and London, at the lowest rate, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3.15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Every day and evening, commencing
MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1863.
GRAND TRIUMPH OF ENERGY AND PERSEVERANCE.
The Manager is happy to announce that notwithstanding
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,

THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
Refused his offer of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS PER WEEK,
He has been enabled to make such advantageous offers as to induce her to
APPEAR AT THE MUSEUM FOR A FEW WEEKS
Accordingly, she will be
ON EXHIBITION EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. She will be seen
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
Of the Museum at intervals, and
ON THE STAGE IN THE LECTURE ROOM
During each dramatic performance.
MISS WARREN is undoubtedly the
SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE,
The smallest ever known, who had
ARRIVED AT MATURE AGE.
She is 21 years old, yet
ONLY 32 IN. HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 30 LBS.
HER FORM IS PERFECTION.
A perfect model of a woman, with as
SWEET A FACE AS EVER SMILED
Upon a sighing swain.
She will be exhibited in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
Who is also the smallest man ever known, making

THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe—in fact, realizing in living subjects the wildest visions of DEAN SWIFT'S LILLIPUTIANS.

Notwithstanding this attraction alone is enough to fill the Museum to overflowing, at even double the price of admission, the following novelties will also be on view at all hours:
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
Exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion Tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
and a great variety of other fish, including
4 POUND SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
All sporting in the artificial ponds in the Grand Aquaria,
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN-MONKEY.
ALBINO FAMILY, FROM MADAGASCAR,
and a million other curiosities from every quarter of the globe.
ONE WEEK MORE, AND POSITIVELY THE LAST,
OF
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
which is continued by the earnest solicitations of Museum patrons who have
BEEN CHARMED BY ITS REPRESENTATIONS.
It will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
EVERY EVENING AT HALF-PAST 7.
MR. WM. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies...	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman..............	5 00
Ladies' Tickets..................	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age...........	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Prof. HURLBERT has the honor to announce that he has opened an institution designed for the promotion of health, the cure of stammering and defective articulation, for instruction in vocal culture, elocution and the Parlor Gymnastics for ladies and gentlemen, misses and boys, at No. 25 East 2[illegible]th-st. The Vocal Gymnasium has been in successful operation during the past year, with the most gratifying results. No system of physical training is complete without the gymnastics of the pulmonary organs. Persons in delicate health, with weak vocal and respiratory organs, rapidly restored. The system highly approved by the first masters in Europe.

DANCING.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 59 WEST 14TH-ST.—Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, Mondays and Thursdays. Ferrero's Fourth Annual Private Soirée Dansante, at the Academy of Music, will take place on Thursday. Jan. 8, 1863.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"STODART" PIANOS,
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano-forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.
STODART & MORRIS,
Warerooms No. 506 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, JANUARY 5,
THE BALANCE of their
FALL IMPORTATION OF DRESS GOODS
at
A GREAT REDUCTION,
in order to close out before receiving
THEIR SPRING STOCK, consisting of
200 PIECES FRENCH MERINOS in AZULINE BLUE, IMPERIAL PURPLE, DRABS, BROWNS and GREEN, from 87½ cents to $1 25, formerly $1 10 to $1 50.
100 PIECES EMPRESS CLOTHS and VELOURS, 85 cents and $1; ALL WOOL, former price $1 15 and $1 35.
200 PIECES FANCY DRESS GOODS, from 20 to 40 cents, formerly 25 to 60 cents.
Also,
PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &C.,
with a great variety of
GOODS AT THE SAME REDUCTION.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS ELGER HAS a large and well assorted stock in French and German nice-fitting corsets, at $1; new shape Skirts, best steel, 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Suspicious Movements of the Rebel Pickets.

DISPOSITIONS TO MEET AN ATTACK.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FALMOUTH, Va., Saturday, Jan. 3, 1863.

Last night it was ascertained that the enemy had strongly increased their river pickets, for some distance above Falmouth, and our pickets feared that this might cover same projected attempt to cross the river. Our nearest forces were immediately disposed so as to give the rebels a warm reception, but no attempt to cross was made by them.

FROM GEN. SICKLES' DIVISION.

Some Incidents of the Withdrawal from the South Side of the Rappahannock.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1862.

To the efforts of Col. WILLIAM BLAISDELL, of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, is more than probably due the entirely peaceable withdrawal of our forces from the south bank of the Rappahannock. During the afternoon and evening of the 12th, the division of Gen. SICKLES moved down the river and joined the corps of Gen. STONEMAN, a mile and a half below Fredericksburgh, where the Eleventh was immediately placed as guard over the pontoon bridges, and to assist in moving forward the troops, ammunition trains and artillery, where it remained until 2 o'clock, A. M., when it was relieved, and moved forward with the brigade under Gen. CARR, to perform picket duty at the extreme front and centre.

About 9 o'clock on the following morning, the enemy opened on this brigade with six pieces of artillery, throwing canister and shell. The New-Jersey Battery, Capt. CLARK, promptly replied, and in five minutes silenced the enemy's guns. The picket firing, meanwhile, was incessant, the enemy having greatly the advantage, being behind trees and the railroad embankment, while our men were posted on a smooth open plain, descending toward the enemy, with no protection whatever to shield them from the shots of their concealed and completely covered foe, who were shooting us down in proportion of ten to one. In the afternoon, as if from a spontaneous feeling of human sympathy, this firing abated, and finally died out altogether in our front, and men and officers mingled together in the most friendly manner, indulging freely in conversation, exchanging little commodities of which each party stood in need, while others seated themselves in groups, playing cards, and otherwise enjoying themselves.

While this short, informal amnesty was being indulged in, Col. BLAISDELL rode to the front of our line, and inspected the nature of the grounds occupied by both parties, and saw at once the disadvantage our troops labored under. Knowing full well that this military pic-nic was liable to terminate at any moment in the resumption of hostilities, in which event our men would again be exposed to the murderous fire of the enemy, he immediately applied and obtained permission from Gens. SICKLES and CARR to dig rifle pits to cover our men, which was accomplished after dark, within one hundred yards of the enemy's pickets.

On Monday, a portion of his regiment went on picket duty, under command of Capt. GORDON. After the men had been properly posted, Col. BLAISDELL ordered Lieut.-Col. TRIPP to proceed to the picket line and communicate, if possible, with the rebel commander, and arrange for a cessation of picket firing between the forces. Col. TRIPP happily succeeded in obtaining the desired interview with the rebel General Officer of Picket, which resulted in an agreement that there should be no picket shooting unless there was a general advance of either party, and which measure was doubtless immediately adopted along the entire lines, as no picket firing was indulged in afterwards. This arrangement made by Col. TRIPP was highly satisfactory to us, we being armed with short-ranged, smooth-bore muskets, while the enemy had rifles; and, as it turned out, proved of the utmost importance to the entire centre of the army. The pickets thus lulled into a sense of perfect personal security, naturally relaxed their customary vigilance, thus enabling us to withdraw from the field without the loss of a man. It fell to the lot of Company F, Capt. GORDON, to be the last to leave the picket line, which was more than two miles from the bridges, which he did without loss or the least inconvenience or firing from either side, at 4 o'clock in the morning, at which time the entire corps had recrossed the river and were far beyond the reach of the enemy's guns.

The experience of Capt. GORDON, during the night, was not uninteresting, and clearly developed the fact that the enemy were preparing to give our forces no little trouble next day. The distance between the two lines of pickets was not more than half musket-shot. All night the sounds of busy preparation were going on just inside the enemy's line. Felling of trees, rattling of wheels, throwing up of earth, and words of command combined, went to prove that batteries were being planted to sweep the plain to the river. Already had he been thirteen months a wounded prisoner, at Richmond and other Southern places, occupying quarters with Col. CORCORAN, (now General,) and with him had suffered from the rigorous rules and privations of the rebel prisons, and when on being informed during the night that *the picket would not be relieved*, one may readily suppose that his mind was not free from anxiety. Still he stood firmly at his post, watching through the night with all the vigilance which his position could inspire, waiting his orders to fall back.

Hour after hour passed and no orders came, and, at length, to add to his discomfiture, the moon came swinging up, revealing the enemy's pickets within speaking distance, while upon the plain around him were revealed the shadowy forms of our own sentinels from other regiments, stealing cautiously away toward the river. The regiment which had been left as reserve, and upon which he was to fall back in case of an attack, had already left the field, leaving him with his little band alone before the enemy. At length the order came to fall back, and with it, to cheer his prospects, a cloud; and as it swept across the moon, he noiselessly drew together his little force and quietly and successfully withdrew from the reach of his unsuspecting foe.

ARGUS.

GEN. HOOKER'S DIVISION.

The Weather and Marching Orders—The Probable Direction—A Visit from Senator Hale—Activity.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, Tuesday, Dec. 30, 1862.

The pleasant weather which we have been favored with for so many days, has at length been superseded by rain. This change in the weather will doubtless be accompanied by a change in the position of the troops, it having been frequently observed that marching orders usually follow a rain storm.

There are visible indications that the army will soon be on the move. The nature of the movement has not yet transpired. The opinion, however, seems to gain ground, that the present line of defence will be abandoned, and one nearer Aquia Creek and Washington taken. It has been reported by officers who are supposed to be somewhat acquainted with the matter, that it is intended to withdraw the forces on the left to the vicinity of Aquia Creek, and those on the right to Fairfax and Centreville, the troops in the centre occupying a position about Dumfries. Of course it is not positively asserted that the above is the programme to be followed. Possibly there may be an advance movement upon some portion of the enemy's line.

Gen. AVERILL, with a force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, the latter under the immediate command of Col. BARNES, went out on a reconnoissance this afternoon. The force took the direction of Hartwood and Kelly's Ford, doubtless with a view of intercepting a considerable force of rebel cavalry and infantry which is reported to be in the neighborhood of Catlett's Station and Warrenton. The result of the expedition will be looked for to-morrow.

The events intimated in this correspondence will probably have transpired before it assumes a printed form, in which case the cause will not suffer injury in consequence of the information being made public.

Senator JOHN P. HALE visited the army to-day. He was noticed at two or three of the prominent headquarters, and attracted considerable attention among Staff and other officers. He will return to Washington to-morrow.

Tha innumerable applications for leave of absence which have been forwarded to the commanding Generals for the past two weeks have received a countercheck, in the shape of an order issued yesterday, to the effect that such papers will not be favorably considered for the present, in consequence of anticipated army operations.

A vast quantity of forage and Commissary stores has lately arrived. Forty car-loads of grain came up to one station yesterday. The railroad from Aquia Creek is in constant use. Artificers and laborers are employed at Aquia Creek, night and day, in erecting buildings and performing other Government work.

The preparations for enjoying New-Year's Day are not so extensive as those which preceded Christmas. No fears need be entertained, however, that the day will be disregarded or allowed to pass in silence.

WHIT.

THE PROTECTION OF HARBORS.

TIMBY'S CORDON OF REVOLVING IRON TOWERS, FOR HARBOR DEFENSE.

In all the history of the past, few revolutions have occurred so sudden and complete as that which was effected in the methods of maritime warfare by the contest between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, and its accompanying incidents, in Hampton Roads. In an hour, as it were, the great navies of the world, that have figured so much in human history, were blotted out of existence. Since that event, the maritime nations, by common consent, have ceased to construct merely wooden vessels-of-war. Iron-clad vessels have already become the recognized feature of future conflicts upon the ocean. The revolution, however effected by the memorable encounter, did not stop at this point. From the completely impregnable character of the *Monitor*, it was seen at a glance, that the ordinary means of harbor defence were altogether of no avail against assaults from vessels of this class. The various maritime nations of the world at once took the alarm; the erection and construction of ordinary forts was abandoned, and for a time the tide of public opinion set strongly in favor of armor-clad vessels of war as the chief reliance, even with regard to the protection of harbors. Time has, however, somewhat modified this opinion, and it seems now to be generally conceded that armor-clad vessels alone are unable to afford complete protection. A completely impregnable vessel, such as are now being constructed by our Government, could probably pass with entire safety any fortress in the world; and if two such vessels should meet in hostility, they could not seriously damage one another—they might as well pass one another without firing, as to waste their ammunition by ineffective shots. Under these circumstances, it is clear that some other and more effective methods of harbor defence must be devised, or all our maritime cities are wholly at the mercy of the monsters of the deep. With this object in view, we take pleasure in presenting to the consideration of the readers of the TIMES the plans of Mr. THEODORE R. TIMBY, and invite special attention to them, believing that they present the strongest possible claims to favorable consideration at the hands of the Government and people. The plans of Mr. TIMBY have been drawn up and developed with unusual care, and evince a thorough appreciation on his part of the end to be gained, the difficulties to be overcome in securing it, and the best methods of accomplishing the general result. They are, moreover, indorsed by some of the best business talent in the country. The sketch at the head of this article will give a general idea of the plans proposed.

The system, as a whole, contemplates the use of absolutely effective means of opening and closing harbors at will. The positive exclusion of any and all hostile vessels is aimed at, and at the same time the arrangement is such as that, as soon as danger has passed by, the harbor may in a few hours be again opened to commerce. The means relied on to accomplish this result may be considered under three different heads:

First—The towers as seen in the engraving.

Second—The series of chains extending from one to the other; and

Third—A line of submarine batteries, which cannot be shown in the engraving.

THE TOWERS.

The towers in the above plan are to be placed across the mouth of the harbor upon the most substantial and permanent foundations, to be rendered impregnable to shot and shell by an iron covering on the outside—the tower itself to be made of iron, and of any thickness necessary to render it absolutely impenetrable, and to revolve upon its centre in two to three minutes, a speed not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. Ordinarily, these towers will need to be about one hundred feet in diameter, and to contain not less than two tiers of guns of thirty each—sixty in all; all the guns being trained to the centre of the tower, and under the complete control of a single individual, placed for this purpose in the small turret on the top of the tower, and discharged in a single line of five, by means of electricity, with unerring precision. All the guns being discharged at every revolution of the tower, it is manifest that such a battery as this would of itself be altogether without a parallel in naval history. We have not the space to go into great detail in this part of the arrangement, but we can assure our readers that the results described can be successfully accomplished by Mr. TIMBY'S plans, which are singularly perfect and complete. It may be stated, in passing, that the tower is revolved by means of steam-power, out of reach of danger, and removed somewhat from the immediate vicinity of the tower, to avoid the possibility of injury from explosion.

THE CHAINS.

Across the mouth of the harbor, and extending from fort to fort, will be placed a series of massive copper chains attached to windlasses and moved by the steam engines underneath the forts. During a time of peace these chains will lie quietly upon the bottom, and being composed of a comparatively indestructible material, will resist the action of salt water upon them. When danger however threatens, they may be drawn up to any necessary deflection to prevent the passage of vessels. The weight of the chains and the power necessary to draw them up to a proper point is in great part relieved by air tight metalic buoys placed at intervals along the chains and attached firmly to them. It is believed that these chains would interpose an effectual barrier to the passage of any armed vessels whatsoever, while, at the same time, in approaching them, they would be exposed to the concentrated fire of all the forts, and in attempting to force the chains to that of two of them at point blank range, as the two forts would contain at least one hundred and twenty guns of the heaviest metal, and would be discharged in two to three minutes, it may fairly be questioned whether any vessel, however strongly built, could successfully endure such a bombardment as this. In order to render the passage of the forts and chains utterly out of the question, there is disposed a series of

SUB-MARINE BATTERIES,

of the most destructive kind, on the outer side of the chains, and sufficiently far from them to come near the centre of an attacking vessel. These batteries are stretched across the channel entirely, and are so arranged that they can be drawn from one fort to another, and placed in position at any moment, or their position changed, as may be necessary. The immediate destruction of the most thoroughly constructed vessel known to naval science, would be insured by the discharge of these batteries, the discharge being effected by electric conductors, running to the towers themselves, and thus out of the way of injury or observation. Brief and imperfect as is our description of Mr. TIMBY'S plans, we have yet said enough, we doubt not, to attract to them that attention which they undoubtedly merit. An effective system of harbor defence is now a subject of overwhelming importance, and we believe that Mr. TIMBY has gone a long way toward solving the difficult problem. The harbor of New-York, defended by a cordon of these forts, would be rendered safe against the attacks of the combined navies of the world, and we commend them to the attention of the Chamber of Commerce and all others interested in the defences of our city.

FROM KEY WEST.

A Prize—A Visit from the Augusta—Return of Judge Marvin—Marshal's Sales, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Friday, Dec. 26, 1862.

Our mail, prepared for the 23d, is very unexpectedly detained, and I would like this to be considered as an addenda to my letter of that date.

The steamer *Huntsville*, Capt. ROGERS, came in, late on the 23d, with a small schooner in tow, captured off Tortugas. This vessel was sold here at Marshal's sale, as a prize of war, and about 25 days since, was cleared at the custom-house for Havana, where she was again sold, and loaded up with a cargo, mostly salt, and cleared for Matamoras, *via* Nassau, N. P. Capt. ROGERS had been cruising down as far as Yucatan, and along the English Isles and Cuba, but made no other prizes. Officers and crew all well, except the Chief Engineer, Mr. PARRY, who had been very ill, but is recovering. Probably some lingering remnants of the yellow fever still exist in the ship, where so many cases were fatal.

We were visited for the first time, yesterday, by the fine war-steamer *Augusta*, Capt. PARROTT, which came here from Havana, bringing us our mail to the 17th, with the depressing account of BURNSIDE'S retreat across the Rappahannock. This intelligence has had a very marked effect, like a two-edged sword, cutting both ways. Loyal men feel disappointed in such a result, where they had indulged the hope that the immense number of new levies have swelled the army to an amount that we had fondly hoped would prove irresistible, and by a short and sharp campaign defeat the rebels in their strongholds, and secure an early termination of the war. Secesh elevates his glance, and assumes an additional tone of confidence that the cohorts of rebellion and treason have thus made a successful stand against those who are fighting the battle of liberty and freedom.

The transport steamer *Cosmopolitan* has just returned from Fort Jefferson with four companies of the Ninetieth New-York Volunteers, under command of Lieut.-Col. TENELLI, which have been stationed at that place. She is now coaling, and will take on board the other companies of the regiment, which have been stationed here under Col. MORGAN, and leave this evening, the 24th, for Hilton Head. This regiment has occupied this post for the last twelve months, and Fort Jefferson about half of that time, and most of the officers have left here many warmly attached friends, by whom they will not be soon forgotten, and who would hail their return here with great pleasure; nor do I overlook or forget the very exemplary and worthy men who are the rank and file, some of whom are fitted by education and manner to grace any walk in life. The Ninetieth will leave here a vivid recollection of the high and intellectual enjoyment the citizens have derived from their regimental church meetings, their Literary Society, their new paper, and their other social gatherings, that will be lasting.

The fine war steamer *Augusta*, Capt. PARROTT, has been busily engaged all night in coaling and receiving stores and other preparations for a cruise after the *Alabama*, "290," and afford convoy and protection to the returning California steamer. She is now leaving the wharf, (8 o'clock A. M., 25th,) having been in port but 20 hours. The Naval Agent was so much engrossed with attention to her wants that he lost the best part of the wedding of his friend. It is pleasant to record such evidence of energy and celerity of movements, and if the "290" is fallen in with by Capt. PARROTT he must fight, if he does not run, whatever may be his superiority over the *Augusta*, or we much mistake the metal of Capt. P.

In consequence of a large number of small prize vessels, that have been sold here, having found their way to Havana and Nassau, and into the hands of Secesh, to again try their fortune with the blockade, Admiral BAILEY has ordered that no more such shall be sold here, but that such as are not wanted for Government purposes, shall be stripped and laid up or the materials sold.

Admiral BAILEY is keeping a very close eye to all the wants and interests of his new command, seeking information from all quarters, and giving such patient attention to all visitors, and manifest interest in such information as they may communicate, as proves a decided encouragement and stimulant to all who are disposed to render to our cause this friendly service. The Admiral is now having fitted up a very fine little schooner, the *Ariel*, captured as a prize, to be used in response to information furnished by one of our citizens, that numerous small vessels are continually passing through the Keys above here and seeking the main land. The Admiral will have this little cruiser on the ground in a few days, under an efficient command, with an experienced guide familiar with that region and the habits and characteristics of the contraband trade carried on through there.

The late prize steamer *Circassian*, now naval transport, under command of Capt. EDEN, arrived on the 24th, about 12 M., and bids fair promise of proving a more successful speculation in *serving* the blockade squadrons than she did in eluding their vigilance. Among the passengers by her we are more than pleased to meet Judge MARVIN and his family, returning to their home after a quite lengthy sojourn among their friends at New-York. The Judge appears thoroughly reinvigorated from the pleasant incidents of his trip, and finds an amount of work already prepared that would stagger a less resolute man. There are now before the Court twenty-four prize cases, besides some wrecks, and prizes are accumulating at the rate of about six per week.

The steamer *Minnie Sanford* was sold at auction on the 24th, as she lies on the Florida Reef, for $620.

At a Marshal's sale, on the 20th inst., the prize steamer *Swan*, formerly of Mobile, was sold to Mr. WILLIAM CURRY for $16,666 67, being just two-thirds of the sum at which she had been appraised. She is a very substantial side-wheel boat of light draught, with powerful engines.

Names of officers attached to the United States sloop-of-war *Dale*, now stationed here as a harbor defence, viz.: J. O. Barclay, Acting Master Commanding; R. Frank Cook, Acting Master and Ex. Officer; Robert B. Rodney, Acting Assistant Paymaster; Jas. McRae, Acting Assistant Surgeon; F. B. Lawson, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Joseph A. Denman, Acting Ensign; John T. Mendall, Acting Ensign; Wm. Mowbray, Gunner; David C. Kiersted, Acting Master's Mate; Marcellus Jackson, Acting Master's Mate; Wm. Morris, Acting Master's Mate; James W. Locke, Paymaster's Clerk.

The United States schooner *Wanderer*, Capt. TURNER, arrived on the 24th from St. Andrew's Bay, Fla., bringing some refugees and four men contrabands. They all repeat the oft-told story of want and destitution in that region.

F.

THE BLANCHE AND THE MONTGOMERY.

Notes of the October Cruise of the Latter by One of Her Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Thursday, Dec. 25, 1862.

The following is copied from a communication which I have received from an officer of the steamer *Montgomery*, who was present at the chasing of the steamer *Gen. Rusk* or *Blanche*, and, I think will be read with interest, and may be considered conclusive as to the extent and character of that chase, which has been so variously represented and is now such a bugaboo with the Spanish Government. Mr. WALKER is a native of Massachusetts, and his family reside near Boston.

F.

KEY WEST, Dec. 20, 1862.

Left New-York harbor Sept. 30, bound for Pensacola, and, on our way, boarded several vessels and found them all on legitimate missions. Arriving off the harbor of Havana, on the 7th of October, our Captain and several other officers went in in one of the ship's boats and while there saw three rebel steamers that had run the blockade at Mobile. At 1 o'clock our boat returned and we proceeded on our way to Pensacola. At 2 o'clock saw a steamer running for Havana and steered for her. At $2\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock fired a shot across her bow to make her heave to, that we might learn if she was on a legal voyage. Instead of doing so she was headed for the land, about 8 miles southeast of Havana Light, and showed the English ensign. We ran for her and fired the second shot across her bow but she still kept on her course for the land. We being then about 5 miles off from land ceased firing but followed after her until she ran ashore about three miles from the land. We then fitted out two armed boats, under command of CHARLES ANTHON, Acting Master, and before they had arrived alongside the steamer she hoisted the Spanish flag under the English. Upon boarding her the officer politely asked the Captain for his papers, which request he declined to comply with; but through the assistance of some one he obtained them, and at once the steamer was found to be on fire and the flames spread with such rapidity that we had barely time to get into our boats. The Spanish pilot and an English passenger by the name of CLEMENS, had to jump into our boat to save themselves from burning. We took them on board the *Montgomery* and proceeded on our way to Pensacola. At nine o'clock P. M., we spoke a Spanish ship and put the pilot on board; the next day being in conversation with Mr. CLEMENS, he informed me that the Captain of the steamer *General Rusk*, or *Blanche*, which we had chased, had seven large cans of spirits of turpentine ready and a man detailed to spill the same over the cotton and set it on fire before he would be taken by any Yankee man-of-war, and that he did carry his threat into execution by setting fire to the steamer whilst our crew were getting over the rail. It is my opinion that Mr. CLEMENS was an English agent, acting as supercargo. On the 10th of October we arrived at Pensacola, and Mr. CLEMENS was taken before Admiral FARRAGUT and there on oath he stated that the Captain and crew burned their own vessel.

[Then follows an account of the capture of the steamer *Caroline* or *Arizona* off the coast, from Mobile, on the 28th October. He says, "On this steamer we found two men who had been of the crew of the *General Rusk* when she was burned, who in every particular fully confirmed the statements of Mr. CLEMENS." The writer proceeds:]

During the cruise I have seen refugees and prisoners from nearly all of the disloyal States, and find the Union sentiment to be very slender in all, excepting Texas. In the Western part of that State a large majority of the people are for the Union, but the guerrilla bands are so numerous and so inhuman that they dare not express their views. I have learned from good authority that fifteen of those loyal people were hung on the 1st of October, for no other reason than uttering Union sentiments. The same parties also informed me that Gen. SAM HOUSTON is still vigorous and living on his farm; that he is a strong Union man, but being old, he is permitted by the rebels to live unmolested.

On the 25th of November, six rebel soldiers deserted from Fort Morgan, near Mobile, in the night, and in a small boat pulled for the blockading squadron; but the wind was blowing so heavy they were driven out to sea, and were picked up by the steamer *Montgomery* 45 miles from the land. They informed me there were 800 men in the fort, and that a good part of them would desert the first opportunity.

Yours, very respectfully,
CHARLES H. WALKER,
Master's Mate U. S. steamer *Montgomery*.

The Bohemian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Jan. 3.

The steamship *Bohemian* sailed at 4 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

[Advertisement.]

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—MUSHROOM IMITATIONS.—Success is the "prevalent cradle" of innumerable humbugs. No sooner had HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters made their mark in the world than up sprang a host of imitations, and as the fame of the great restorative grew and spread, the pestiferous crop of poisonous mockeries thickened. But the medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continue to come and go. Meanwhile HOSTETTER'S Bitters, the great protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water and all unhealthy climatic influences, has been boundless; and as a remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, general weakness and debility, and all complaints arising from indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State of this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony continue to show that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant now before the world.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 3—*In steamship Great Eastern, for Europe.*—Miss A. B. Spencer, Brooklyn; Madame Becker, Russia; Miss Maria Forbes, United States; Charles Gray, John Gray, New-York; Thomas H. Phillips and lady; Miss Kinton, Prevost; George Sayers and lady, James Cottrell, Thomas Hodge, T. Manara, New-York; T. R. Davis, wife and three children, Liverpool; Bernard Height, New-York; James Caldict, Williamsburgh; R. Seddon, Miss Margaret Davis, New-York; Horace Seaton, Newark; Thomas S. Davis, wife and two children, Johnston, Penn.; L. D. Strutton, Norwalk, O.; George Gee, Rochester; H. H. Hipworth, Buffalo; George Cox, Toronto; Richard Cross and wife, Bristol, Eng.; C. W. Milson and wife, Nashville; Martin Kelin, Detroit; Mrs. Martha J. Coston, Philadelphia; H. H. Perry, Editor of the New-Orleans *Picayune*; George Barker, St. Catherines; Jas. Stansbury, Toronto; Mr. Gaszkuski, Boston; George Browning, wife and two children, Thomas Browning, Williamsburgh; A. A. Kirkham, Miss Mary Jane Brown, Robert Barclay, W. M. Payn, W. W. Payn, William Perry, S. T. Davis, New-York; Joseph Stephenson, United States; Thomas Glanville, wife and three children, Brooklyn; Walter Hobson, H. Hirschfield, M. Hirschfield, New-York; Joseph A. Converse, Boston; John Smith, New-York; James Platt, New-Haven; James James, wife and child, Chicago; Mark Herman, New-York; John Hill, Providence; Thomas Lovelidge, Philadelphia; Robert Barthowick, Alexander Ferguson, Toronto; John Greengrass, Barry, C. W.; Mr. Van Stopper, Havana; Camille Pigard, New-Orleans; J. W. Barnes, England; Alexander Mahon, New-York; Mrs. Martha Ward, St. Catherine; R. H. Greeves, Manchester; Owen Jones, Wales; Maurice Moran, John Roberts, England; Christopher Howe, Wales; Peter Dorrell, John Schaffer, H. Guldager, California; Richard C. Partridge, New-York; E. Storer, Philadelphia; M. Clay, H. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren, New-York; E. Golding, J. Lodin, J. Wames, T. Roberts, N. Brew, F. F. Roberts, California; T. Webb, Cincinnati, and others in the steerage.

JAN. 3—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool.*—Mr. Tucker, wife, child and servant, Mrs. Evans, Mr. Wood, Robt. Creighton; Jr., Charles A. French, Mrs. B. Douglass and child, Heyman Kottek, Mr. and Mrs. Dieppe, James G. Murray, Rev. F. Lavet, J. B. Guion, John A. Bagley, Jules Jacquot and wife, Jacob Mussina, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall—A. Selligman, C. P. Huntington, R. A. Swain, F. A. Gibbs, Mrs. E. M. Barnum, H. Leonard, G. M. Hanson and wife, H. Logan, Dr. W. B. Mitchell, J. R. Mason, George Washburn, wife and son, H. A. Thomas, J. P. Flint, John Allison, Rev. W. B. Jackson and wife, G. H. Munroe, Saml. R. Buchanan, Charles Millard, Capt. C. C. Osgood, J. Cook, D. Bennett, G. C. Sloss, Mrs. E. Dixon, Mrs. J. Porter, J. W. Parmelee, Mrs. A. Martin and 3 children, S. Martin, Mrs. S. R. Deardorff, Mrs. M. Wood, Mrs. C. A. McDougall, P. B. Horton, Mrs. H. Newcomb and child, W. S. Godfrey, Capt. J. L. Fisk, Lieut. E. H. Burritt, S. R. Bond, Dr. W. D. Dibb, S. John and son, J. W. Francis, Mrs. L. F. Chudbuck and three children, J. Davies, J. H. Todman, Mrs. M. Cohen and three children, Geo. Pearson, R. N. Williams, Wm. Pridham, J. Conley, Geo. W. Morley, J. Smith, G. M. Teller, C. Fader, wife and child, B. Hayden, J. Dunn, T. Walker, R. B. Lee, P. J. Shuttuck, T. W. Faut, Mrs. C. Johnson, Mrs. C. Wempner, Mrs. M. White, J. F. Schafer, T. H. Atkinson, James H. Tusgood, P. Harrison, L. Pease, Mrs. J. A. Deardorff, J. T. Boon, S. J. Blark, Mrs. Harsenrack, M. Farley, M. Farnane, W. Whitten, Mr. Carey, Mr. Medenesk and three children, Capt. J. S. Reed and wife, Lieut. A. McKinley, H. Sim, and the California Hundred.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 25	Sun sets	4 46	Moon rises	5 51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 57	Gov. Island	7 46	Hell Gate	9 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...SATURDAY, Jan. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Great Eastern, Paton, Liverpool, Howland & Aspinwall; Pacific, (Br.,) Havana, H. E. Brown & Co.

Ship Majestic, Newcomb, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Tangier, (Br.,) Hall, Algoa Bay, Brookway & Baker; Jessie Coffin, (Br.,) Coffin, Liverpool Thomas James; E H. Pellenus, Johnson, Washington, Montgomery & Bro.; Essex, Homanan, Key West, H. Beaner; Wilhelm, (Brem.,) Schwens, Cadiz, Kuger Bros.; Young America, Mitchell, New-Orleans, Arthur Leary; Ernestine Geddins, Leland, Cadiz, B. P. Sherman.

Brigs Caroline, Halford, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Company; Handy Weeks, Hamilton, Bermuda, Tucker & Lighbourn; Ocean Wave, Norton, Sagua la Grand, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Mystic, Williams, Cadiz; Andrew Peters, Ward, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters; Vampire, Blanford, St. Helena; William Mason, Hatch, Trinidad de Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Schiller, (Port.,) D. A. Canha, Oporto; Almon, Hoffses, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan; Sarah Makinkall, Giles; Mountain Eagle, Pray, Santa Cruz, Cuba, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners James Satherwaite, Long, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Emily, (Br.,) Munroe, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; Village Queen, Hawkins, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Minerva, Weeks, Boston; Daniel Simmons, Collins, Gloucester; J. M. Parker, King, Boston, H. S. Rackett; Flying Fish, Low, Gloucester; Marion, Jordan, Millville, N. J., J. W. McKee; E. T. Smith, Buck, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Amelia, Cutter, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Olive Avery, Roberts, Belfast, R. P. Buck & Co.; J. P. Johnson, Chase, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; H. B. Squires, Squires, New-Haven, D. Trowbridge; Henry F. Wood, Potter, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Copy, Lord, New-London; G. Stedman, Stedman, Great Egg Harbor; Amelia, Hall, Machias, Me., F. Talbot & Co.; Southern Belle, Martin, Mayaguez, P. R.; R. L. Dean, Cook, Philadelphia, F. Kenny; Delaware, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloop Pointer, Nichols, Providence, F. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall Dec. 24, with passengers, mails, &c., to D. B. Allen.

U. S. steam transport Virginia, Snyder, Washington, D. C., in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Charlemagne, (of Thomaston,) Brown, Liverpool 62 ds., in ballast, to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Beaver, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Chipman, Londonderry Oct. 5, and Rotchsey ray, Nov. 12, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Has had a continuation of heavy westerly gales the entire passage; lost maintopsail yard and jibboom.

Schr. J. H. Deputy, Butler, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Mary Emma, Hooper, Great Egg Harbor 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Daniel York, (Br.,) Hill, Horton, N. S., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Ajmeer, (Br.,) Hall, Cornwallis, N. S., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. Orion, (Br.,) McInnes, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 15 ds., with oats to Tynes & Smith.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Smith, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Statesman, Young, Elizabethport, coal, for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, N. and very light.

BELOW—Ship Oracle, (new,) from Thomaston.

Sailed.

Steamship Pacific for Havana.

Steamers Eastern Line and Thos. Corey.

Ships Elizabeth Hamilton, Constitution, Admiral, (Brem.,) E. Z.

Barks L. D. Carver, Francis Barclay, (Br.,) Adelaide, Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Der Versucn, (Norw.)

Brigs Leviathan, Benj. Carver, Appoline, (Br.,) Isa.

Schooners Fleetwood, Jessie, (Br.,) Albert Mason, Euphemia, Addie Barnes.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 3—Arr. schrs. Mary Langdon, Pinkham, Rockland for Fortress Monroe; Wonder, Hallock, Georgetown, D. C., for Providence; Forest City, Lovell, Elizabethport for Fall River; Aurora, Berry, Elizabethport for Fall River; Susan and Mary, Taylor, Narragansett Pier for Fall River.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 3—Arr schr. Carlton, Jayne, Rowland for Georgetown, D. C.

Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2.—Assistance has been sent from Old Point to the ship International, ashore near Hog Island, but it was thought the ship would be a total loss, as the tide ebbs and flows in her. Her materials will be saved.

The Br. ship Ocean Wave, from Grenada, has arrived, (she has been ashore on Hatteras Shoals,) and must undergo heavy repairs; her copper is badly wrenched and tore, and must come off; shoe gone and after part of keel ground up; will require considerable refastening, &c.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

The steamship Caledonia, ashore on Cape Cod, has broke her back, and will be a total loss.

The American ship Longfellow, which arrived at Valparaiso from Baltimore, Nov. 28, brought the Captain and crew of the French ship Siam, who abandoned their vessel off the Cape. The Siam was bound to Acapulco.

The wrecking schooner H. W. Johnson, Capt. Perry, sailed last evening with two steam-pumps and surge boats, to the assistance of the steamship Caledonia, ashore at Cape Cod.

Spoken, &c.

Astrea—ship, from Callao for Liverpool, lat. 55 50 S., lon. 65 33, Nov. 1.

Ellen Foster, ship, from California for Callao, lat. 40 24 S., lon. 76 W., Nov. 26.

Golden Rule—bark, from Aspinwall for New-York, off Abscomb Jan. 2.

Ida D. Rogers—brigantine, from California for Iquique, lat. 38 35, S., lon. 113 W., Nov. 15.

Noonday—ship, of Boston for California, lat. 57 S., lon. 77 W., Nov. 2.

Foreign Ports.

[PER OCEAN QUEEN.]

At Panama Dec. 25, ship Helvetia. Sld. ship Equal Rights, for Callao.

At Aspinwall, arr. Dec. 16, brig Costa Rica, from New-York, T. W. Pell; 20th, steamer Ocean Queen, from New-York, E. L. Tinklepaugh; 21st, ship Mont Blanc, from New-York, S T. Donnell; 22d, bark Magdalena, New-York, H. Day; steamer America, New-York, Jeff. Maury. Cld. Dec. 20, schr. Joseph W. Webster, for Cienfuegos, Cuba; 24th, steamer Ocean Queen, and brig Costa Rica, for New-York.

At Callao, arr. Nov. 29, ship Charles D. Merwin, from Queenstown; Windsor Forest, Liverpool; Forest Eagle, Panama; Dec. 5, Col. Adams, Chinchas; 6th, bark Aurelia, San Francisco; 7th, ships Star of the Union, and Ellen Foster, San Francisco; Edward O'Brien, Belgium; Augusta, Harwood, Melbourne; Rocklight, Chinchas; 11th, Mary Hammond, Chinchas; 12th, Grace, Sargent, Chinchas; Elvira Owens, Melbourne. Sld. Nov. 29, ships Castine, England; Dec. 2, Kate Dyer, Chinchas; Asia, do.; Wellfleet, do.; 5th, bark, Corilla, New-York; 6th, ships Forest Eagle, Chinchas; 7th, Charles D. Merwin, do.; 11th, Col. Adams, Hamburg.

At Valparaiso, arr. Nov. 18, Fr. ship Lucie, California; 20th, Am. ship Prospero, Boston; 28th, ships Longfellow, Baltimore; 30th, Memnon, from United States. Sld. 22d, ship Crusader, Chanaval.

At Acajutla, Salvador, Dec. 12, Am. ship Sunny South.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, *Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City*, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends, to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

EAST INDIA PALE AND BURTON ALES.

ALSO,

TONIC BITTER ALE,

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST BARLEY MALT AND HOPS,

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.

FOR HOME CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTATION.

J. McPHERSON SMITH,
DONALD SMITH.

N. B.—As many ask for Smith & Brother's celebrated Ales, and a SUBSTITUTE is offered, consumers will do well to see that they obtain the GENUINE.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$36,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 28, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,289 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

For information or circulars address

J. A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.